

The Hongkong Telegraph.

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No 5102

號三十月二年二十三緒光

SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1906.

六拜禮

號七十月三英曆

\$13 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY, 25 CENTS.

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MARRIAGE.

At Penang, on 6th inst., HENRY JAMES ALXANDER CROWE to AGNES LILIAN LEICESTER.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1906.

AMERICAN MAGNANIMITY.

(10th March.)

The visit of the Chinese High Commissioners to the United States appears to have been productive of a manifestation of friendly relations which, we are told, America is desirous of perpetuating with China. Simultaneously with the arrival in the States of the Chinese Commissioners it is announced in the *San Francisco Chronicle* that Senator Piles of Washington State is contemplating the introduction of a bill in Congress appropriating the \$25,000,000 indemnity paid by China to the United States to cover the damages to American citizens and the Government through the Boxer rebellion to defray the cost of educating Chinese students in American colleges. The bill was prepared by the University of Washington and the co-operation of the educational institutions of Oregon and California to favour its passage has been solicited. Our contemporary urges that there is no reason why it should not be given. In fact, it is perhaps the best disposition that can be made of the money, for, at one stage of the negotiations for the settlement of the Boxer indemnity, the United States hesitated to accept any part of it. After siding, however, to cut down the sum total materi-

ally, the American Government agreed to accept payment in silver, a course which was immediately followed by Great Britain. That was certainly a friendly act which China should not forget, asserts the *Chronicle*. And now there is a strong sentiment abroad on the Pacific Coast, where the instance upon the enforcement of the exclusion laws is strongest, that the money so obtained shall be expended for the education of such students as China may send to America to be educated according to the ideas of Western civilization. As China is evincing a disposition to adopt, like Japan, these ideas, "she should certainly," adds the journal from which we quote, "appreciate the privilege of opening American colleges to her students for their education and be content with that, without seeking to break through the Act which excludes her coolies from our shores."

JAPAN'S FINANCES.

(12th March.)

Notwithstanding the war waged with Russia, Japan's finances show no reduction from the trade point of view. In the case of imports, there was a considerable increase, due to the heavy importation of war material and of goods ordered to arrive in time before the war duties came into force. The importation of ordinary classes of goods also largely increased, while exports also showed a good increase, sales of the principal goods continuing active. The success of the Japanese arms on land and sea found wider markets for Japanese goods in China, and sales of cotton goods and yarn signally increased. The total excess of imports over exports was nearly 28 million yen, as compared with 52 million yen in the previous year. The exports for 1904 showed an increase of about 30 million yen in value on the figures for the preceding year, imports an increase of about 50 million yen, and the total trade an increase of a little over \$3,900,000 yen. It is interesting to note, as affecting Hongkong, that cotton goods and yarn were imported to a very large extent, while raw cotton also found a good market. Some of the principal items of export fell, however, including manufactured cotton, porcelain, etc. It is, as a Japanese native paper says, to be regretted that sales of the raw silk and *habutai*, which form the most important lines of export, fell off heavily, the decrease of raw silk representing about 20 million yen and of *habutai* about 10 million yen. The result of exports in bulk for the year just ended will not, therefore, be much better than for the preceding year. The amount due to foreign markets in consequence of the excess of imports was settled with the money raised by the issue of foreign bonds, and the surplus was brought home. It is gratifying, concludes the Tokyo journal, that the foreign trade of the Empire during the war remained in a very healthy condition, showing good increase. The apprehensions entertained with regard to the trade of the country at the outbreak of the war were not realised. Altogether, Japan may be considered to be not merely solvent but in an extremely prosperous condition. Few countries could act as principals in a great struggle, and at the same time maintain a flourishing exchequer.

THE FAMINE IN JAPAN.

(13th March.)

Interest has been manifested in Hongkong in the famine in North Japan, in a tangible form, by the initiation of a relief fund. Although the step taken in the Colony towards supplying a modicum of help to the famine-stricken million in Japan is somewhat late, long after relief measures had taken shape in Europe and America, it will be seen that what subscription can be raised locally will be such as the condition of the people in the affected prefectures can ill afford to despise. Messrs. Aochi and Fukui, Progressists; Messrs. Noda and Sugabara, Constitutionalists; and Mr. Harada, a member of the Daido Club, with the support of 243 other Members of the House of Representatives in Japan have introduced to the House a representation calling upon the Government to adopt immediate measures for the relief of the sufferers from the famine. From the latest returns, the memorialists give the number of destitute people who are now reduced to the verge of starvation in the famine-stricken prefectures, as follows:—

Miyagi Prefecture 442,202
Fukushima " 364,791
Iwate " 199,422

It is pointed out that the number of sufferers needing help having reached so high a figure, it is now beyond the power of the local authorities and charitable bodies to satisfy their need, and also states that several deaths have already taken place from starvation. No delay can be tolerated in taking action for their relief, otherwise numerous deaths will result.

MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.

(14th March.)

The alleged existence of anti-foreign feeling in China has been so much to the fore recently and missionaries have been brought in to associate with the cause of the existence of the supposed Chinese hostility against foreigners, that the views of a representative Chinaman on the question will be perused with some interest. Lieut.-General Yintchang, China's diplomatic representative at the German Court, has been explaining to the *Tagblatt* the causes of the nationalist movement among the Chinese. Referring to its anti-foreigner phase, the

Chinese Minister said: "I hold the missionaries chiefly responsible for the hostile feelings aroused in the Chinese against foreigners. Can we do otherwise than resent the action of the missionary who comes and wishes to convert us in a friendly manner or by force to his religion, regardless of our own feelings? Our cult of ancestors and the teachings of Confucius, which we have practised for thousands of years, are dear and sacred to us. Give us something better and higher, and we will both learn to understand it and accept it. People, however, who bring it to us must act up to it themselves. Protestant and Catholic missionaries must not squabble with each other and compete for the capture of souls. How absurd the whole missionary system is. Surely there is so much to do in Europe that Europeans need not waste their sacred zeal on 'inferior Chinese.' The missionaries insist upon importuning Chinese peasants, who cling to the faith of their fathers, and sow dissension among the population until one day some hot-blooded persons use violence to the missionaries. Then the latter's Government is appealed to, and the Chinese Government is compelled to punish its provoked subjects. A feeling of intense bitterness is thus created in the country, which finally finds vent in hostility to all foreigners." Speaking further on the general situation, Lieut.-General Yintchang expressed the opinion that the Chinese dragon, which has slept so long, has been tickled by the foreigners until he has woken up. He is still in a drowsy state, and vexed at being disturbed strikes out with his claws and moves his vast body. "He will not be got to sleep again," said the diplomat. "Europeans ought to have let him sleep, and continued to enrich themselves on the treasures he watches over in his caves. Now they must accept the situation they have themselves prepared."

THE SANITARY DEPARTMENT AND PROPERTY OWNERS.

(15th March.)

The letter by "Property Owner," which appeared in last night's issue of the *Hongkong Telegraph*, dealt with a subject in a manner in which most people—in fact, we may say practically everybody in Hongkong with the exception, possibly, of the members of the Sanitary Board—will be in agreement. But none took the trouble of had the courage of putting his views so prominently before the members of the Board and the general public as "Property Owner" has done. A perusal of the suggestions contained in that sensible letter for the amelioration of a condition of things which has kept back any revival in the normal state of the property market will afford convincing proof that the vagaries of sanitary legislation in the Colony require to be promptly and immediately rectified. It is a notorious fact that property owners have been called upon, over and over again, to reconstruct their yards or reconstruct their premises, although the demands of the Sanitary Department have just been complied with and passed. This is one of the instances of the vexatious policy which the Sanitary law of the Colony sanctions, to the prejudice of loss of property owners and annoyance of their tenants. The drains have to be taken up, and re-laid after plans have been submitted to the Sanitary Board, the work sanctioned, and the completion approved by the Board's inspectors. Within a few months of that officially-certified work being completed, when the harassed landlord and long-suffering tenants have had the inconvenience of enduring labourers on the premises, the work has had to be done all over again, causing unnecessary expense and the maximum of disgust at the extraordinary methods adopted by the Board and its servants. It is no wonder, then, that as "Property Owner" asserts, mortgagees are not so willing as they once were to invest in what was formerly a favourite form of laying out surplus capital; for a property that may be worth \$10,000 to-day may, to-morrow, by the structural alterations which landlords are called upon to effect under every revision of the Sanitary law, be compelled to incur such inordinate expenditure that the capital represented in the value of the property would suffer a serious diminution. Such being the case the margin of safety the mortgagee usually and prudently reckons upon for his margin of security may be absorbed by the inconsistency of the action prompted apparently in the interests of the sanitary condition of Hongkong. "Property Owner," naturally, writes from his own standpoint. He holds that the action of the Sanitary officials affects adversely the position of the property owners of the Colony; but there is another phase of the question which must be considered in this connection, viz., the woes of the large class who are tenants of the houses liable continually to summary demands by the Sanitary Department. No matter what the extent and area of the work which the owner is called upon to have executed, it is the tenants who bear the burden of inconvenience, and no matter that the tenant is paying his rent, he has no redress or claim to recover from the landlord for any disturbance entailed during his occupancy by the requirements of the Sanitary Board. What is more, apart from the annoyance to which he and his household are subjected, there is in many agreements we have seen a condition that "any cost incurred by the lessor in cleaning or in other sanitary work shall be refunded to the lessor by the lessee." That stipulation is actually embodied in leases which we have perused; where such a clause does not appear, the lessor invariably provides for such con-

tingencies by increasing the rental which the already overburdened class—the tenants of houses in Hongkong—has to pay. It is no new suggestion, but the view has often been expressed in these columns, that the proportion of house rent to salaries in Hongkong of the middle class shows a disparity and an anomaly which have no parallel in any British Colony. In all these circumstances the letter of "Property Owner" sounds a timely note of protest, which it is to be hoped in the interests of all parties will be taken up by the members of the Sanitary Board and a serious grievance remedied.

SAIGON'S PIASTRE.

Following the lead given by the Government of the Straits Settlements, the leading merchants of Saigon are slated to be anxious for the standardisation of the piastre, which is liable, similarly with the Hongkong dollar, to periods of fluctuation and erratic behaviour. In giving voice to this demand *L'Opinion* says:—"A question, which is undoubtedly one of the chief features of the day, is the standardisation of the Indo-China piastre. We have been informed, and we give the news with all reserve, that it is proposed to establish the piastre at an exchange value of three francs. As this measure would considerably prejudice the junior officials of the French dependency, it would be incumbent on the Government to grant a general increase of salary to all those earning less than 6,000 francs per annum, commensurate with the enhanced value of the piastre." *L'Opinion* adds: "If the report is well founded we do not understand why all officials without exception should not benefit by having their salaries supplemented." The suggestion that the French Colonial Government has been considering this question is important from the point of view of Hongkong, on account of the trade between Saigon and this port. But while it is eminently desirable that the silver coinage of the Far East generally should be brought up to a standard which would defeat the fluctuating value of silver and ensure a permanent rate of exchange, it is doubtful whether a mere piecemeal expression of opinion will have much weight with the French Government. In the first place, Indo-China occupies a very different position from the Straits Settlements or even Siam. To bring about a standard of value in the piastre, which would be accepted by foreign traders, the Government must create a gold reserve and guarantee the payment of gold in return for silver. But that is not all, for the Government has to deal with a vast body of natives who, it may be presumed, are totally incapable of realising the meaning of the gold standard or how it should affect them. The Laos and other inhabitants of the French colonial possession would first begin to discover that a new factor had entered into the coinage of the country when they received \$8 or \$8.50 per month instead of the 110 or 111 to which they, and probably their fathers before them, had been accustomed to receive. Actually the piastre would have increased spending power for those dealing with France; but it is the general experience that the time that the piastre is enhanced and the time that the enhancement makes itself felt in the native markets and in food prices generally. During that interval the native would be required to pay at the same rate as formerly, and yet receive fewer piastres for his labour. The amount of trouble which would be caused by the difficulty of enlightening the dense minds of ignorant coolies must prove enormous, and after a lesson had been given in bi-metalism it is possible that the coolie would still be as far from comprehending the truth as ever. There is little to be wondered at in that, for Mr. Balfour himself confessed that on the subject of bi-metalism he was as a little child; and it is safe to say that even in Hongkong, where we are all amateur financiers, there are many who have the haziest ideas on this subject. The consequence is that should the French Government in Indo-China decide on a three-franc piastre they would have to reckon with a serious opposition on the part of the natives. It was not the same in Singapore, which is self-contained, so to speak, where the real facts can be instilled and disseminated in a few days, and where the Government took the initiative by creating a gold reserve, which assured traders of all classes that their money was safe and convertible at the declared exchange value. Whether the Indo-China Government will see its way to follow the Government of the Straits Settlements is another matter. The conditions are by no means analogous. But a gold standard without a gold reserve would be without foundation, and subject of panics in times of uncertainty. Could a gold standard under these conditions have been maintained during the anxious days that Admiral Rodjstvensky was lingering in Kamranh Bay? It is very doubtful indeed; the value would possibly have dropped during the early days of the Algerian conference, when it seemed impossible that France and Germany could arrive at a compromise. And, in fact, unless the French Government proceeds on sound lines it will only substitute a fictitious exchange rate for a real one. Of course it is well that the subject should exercise the minds of the French colonists, especially in view of their proximity to Singapore and the trade which is carried on with that port as well as with Hongkong. For that reason, the fact that the question is mooted at all is satisfactory, and shows that our French neighbours are not blind to the benefits flowing from a fixed exchange value of the piastre.

GAMBLERS IN THE FAR EAST.

(16th March.)

Anybody who has lived in the East for any length of time knows perfectly well that among the lower classes the sole amusement they have, into which they throw their heart and soul, is gambling. It may be a melancholy fact that the coolie should prefer to dissipate his hard-earned "cash" in such a frivolous, not to say immoral, fashion, but that it is a fact none will question. Hongkong took the matter in hand some years ago, and by Ordinance and stern decrees declared that gambling should be suppressed. The result is, of course, that the gamblers, when they are wise, desert the public places where they formerly threw their coins, and hide themselves from the prying eyes of the police in secluded and sequestered spots. But it cannot be held that gambling has been eradicated in Hongkong. Every now and again the police suddenly bestir themselves and make a raid, with the result that a batch of miserable coolies is haled before the Magistrate, and each of them is fined the usual 15, with the exception of the leader, or what in European circles, is known as the "banker," who is mulcted in the sum of 125, or more. These periodical raids, with the consequent appearance in the Police Court have become so common that nobody in Hongkong pays the slightest attention to the incident, but regards it as a sort of necessary evil in the Colony. However, it is refreshing to learn that people in the south are firmly convinced that in prohibiting gambling by means of Ordinances the Government of Hongkong have abolished the vice from the Colony. It is highly satisfactory to realise that in one respect at least, Hongkong, in consequence of its legislative acumen, is regarded as a paragon of virtue, in Perak. And the argument of Hongkong's higher morality is employed to cast reflections on the vicious habits of the lower class of natives in the Federated Malay States. Recently a number of highly-respectable people in Perak addressed a petition to the British Resident asking him to use his influence with the High Commissioner, Sir John Anderson, to secure the suppression of gambling by the abolition of the gambling farms, and they cited the beneficial effects which had resulted in Hongkong and Singapore by prohibiting the gambling evil. It is rather amusing to read about the moral and material benefit secured by the people of Singapore through the prohibiting Ordinance, when it is remembered that natives daily journey to Johore—only a few miles away, but outside the jurisdiction of the British Colony—to gamble all they possess, while on every Sunday scores of Europeans crowd the trains bound to Johore, in order to spend the day over the gambling farmer's tables. Sir John Anderson sympathised with the object of the memorial, and agreed that if the termination of the farms would lead to the suppression of gaming, the Government should have no hesitation in complying with the prayer of the memorial; but the question, in his mind, was whether the suppression of the evil in one direction would not lead to the aggravation of the evil in other respects. His Excellency proceeded: "Reference is made in the memorial to the action of the British administrations in the Straits Settlements and in Hongkong, in prohibiting gambling, and the memorialists urge that the condition, moral and material, of their countrymen in Malaya would show steady improvement were a similar policy followed in the Federated Malay States. But all that these administrations have attempted to do is to suppress public gaming, and the evils resulting from private gambling are in every way more serious, and the long list of these given in paragraph three of the memorial, while it applies fully to such gambling, does not in the same measure apply to public gaming where the player pits his luck against an impersonal body like the Farm. In the Straits Settlements in spite of the employment of an army of informers and the constant activity of the Police, the records of the Courts show that the success of their efforts is doubtful, and that the results have been, while diminishing the facilities for gambling and the aggregate amount of gambling, to make what remains still more ruinous, because it is secret and uncontrolled, to create a large and undesirable class of spies who only inform when they are not sufficiently bribed, to shake the confidence of the public in the police and to increase so-called private gambling. In Singapore easily it is not that there are public tables easily accessible in neighbouring territories, these evils would be still more aggravated." After these extremely sensible remarks, which will be endorsed by every resident of any standing and any experience of Far Eastern life, His Excellency suggested that the only remedy which can be at present adopted is to restrict the hours of gambling, under heavy penalties on both headmen and owners of plantations, as well as coolies in the agricultural districts. Apparently such a measure will be adopted, if not immediately, at any rate when the new Farm comes into existence. It is, we submit, scarcely a fair procedure to impose on plantation owners the duty of preventing gambling on their estates; it compels them to undertake police functions with no reward should they succeed in dispersing a gambling crowd, and heavy penalties if they fail to ferret out those infringing the law. It is a well-known fact that gambling is surreptitiously carried on all day and the better part of the night in the servants' quarters of most residences in Hongkong, but how many employers were ever able to discover the servants in flagrante

delicto? It is a nice question how to deal with gamblers, but, for the moment, we are mainly concerned with the high opinion given by outsiders to Hongkong's morality as an anti-gambling centre, and will shut our eyes to the raids which daily occur when so-called gamblers are caught, busy at their game, even in Government yards.

BENCH AND BAR.

When Mr. Justice Wise expressed his opinion yesterday that there seemed to be far too much procrastination on the part of the bar, His Honour was expressing a home truth which has been held by laymen who peruse the newspapers. Of course it may be considered presumptuous on the part of the layman to have an opinion on the subject at all, but when he reads case after case only to find that in the end, for lack of some document, or because the lawyer had only received instructions a week ago, or for a thousand and one other reasons, one side is unable to proceed, and "the case was adjourned accordingly," one feels that there is unnecessary delay somewhere. It can well be understood that one of the leaders at the Hongkong bar occasionally is in a quandary to find time to appear in all the cases in which he is briefed, but even then it should be remembered that a leader in London discovers that it is possible to attend half-a-dozen cases in as many Courts on the same day. In his case, he appears at the crucial moment, leaving his juniors to deal with the minor and trifling points. But there is no delaying cases, no begging for postponements. Admitted that London is not Hongkong, but probably the ratio of actively practising lawyers to cases in Hongkong is quite as great if not greater than that in London. At all events, if only from a newspaper point of view, Mr. Justice Wise gave utterance to one of those truisms for which he is renowned, and which render his tenancy of the Bench a pleasure and delight to lawyer and layman alike. In this connection, we had occasion some time ago to remark on the dilatory methods of dealing with cases at the Magistracy. It is highly satisfactory to say that the Magistracy to-day is beyond reproach in that respect. It is hardly to be presumed that such a state of affairs is due to any diminution in the number of prisoners appearing before the lower Court, and consequently we will attribute it to the energy displayed by the Magistrates themselves. Lawyers in Hongkong might therefore take a leaf out of the Magistrate's book—metaphorically—and follow with attention the remarks of Mr. Justice Wise, whose celerity, common sense and fairness are not to be disputed.

THE QUESTION OF PIRACY.

Some time ago, when we received the annual reports issued by the Customs authorities in South China, we commented on the fact that each Commissioner laid special stress on the effects resulting from the piracy which had occurred within easy distance of every port along the coast. In the majority of instances, the pirates had exercised their nefarious calling with supreme success, killing and mutilating the unfortunate boatmen when resistance was offered, and in some cases sinking the junks after imprisoning the junkmen in the hold. The Customs Commissioners made strong representations to the Chinese Government to take active measures with the view of suppressing these gangs of pirates who haunted the principal waterways of the Kingdom, to the detriment of trade and the disgrace of the Empire. Yet not a finger has been moved by the Chinese Government in response to these appeals, with the result that the pirates, grown confident by repeated successes, and feeling secure in the absence of retributive measures being adopted, have become bolder and more audacious until now they appear in the open, and impudently flaunt their business in public, terrifying peaceful traders, and disorganising traffic at every centre. Such a condition of things cannot be allowed to continue. It was only the other day that a piratical gang, "held up" a steam passenger boat—which had been built in Hongkong—and stole \$3,000 worth of goods from the officers and passengers. The fact that this was done in broad daylight shows the contemptuous scorn in which the robbers hold the Chinese authorities. Now, we learn that pirates, gaining assurance every day, as raid after raid is crowned with success and nothing is done to check their lawless and desperate ventures, have carried their operations beyond the bounds of the Canton and West River delta—which has always been a favourite hunting ground for desperadoes of this type—to the borders of Portuguese Territory. At a spot not far distant from Macao a piratical gang attacked a defenceless trading vessel, flung the crew into the hold, battered down the hatches, secured \$3,000 worth of valuables, and decamped. After some time, the unfortunate traders managed to break open the hatchway and reach the deck, only to find that their vessel had been looted from stem to stern, the pirates having worked with the rapidity and foreknowledge of where the valuables lay, born of previous experience in piracy. So long as the pirates confined their depredations to Chinese waters, the duty of rooting them out and inflicting condign punishment upon those captured devolved, in the first instance, on the Chinese Government. But when the pirates forsake their former haunts and plunder trading vessels in the high seas, or in the waters of other Powers, it becomes the manifest duty of the nations concerned to take the matter into their own hands, and sweep

...the ...

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

10th inst.
An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders in the above-named Company, was held at the registered offices of the Company, at noon to-day, when the resolutions set out below, which were passed at the extraordinary general meeting of the Company, held on the sixteenth day of February, 1906, were submitted for confirmation as special resolutions.

The following gentlemen were present: Messrs. H. W. Shide (in the chair), A. Haupt, E. Goetz, C. R. Lenmann, (Directors); G. T. Veltch, W. J. Saunders, C. M. G. Burnie, A. B. Rouse, A. Ough, W. H. T. Davis, E. H. Ray, and Jas. Whitall, secretary.

The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting,
The Chairman proposed that Resolution No. 1 be confirmed. Mr. G. T. Veltch, seconded.—Carried.

Resolutions: (1) That the Articles of Association of the Company be altered in the following manner:

The following Article shall be substituted for Article 130, namely:—

130. The Board, through its secretary, shall make yearly statements of the accounts of the Company from the 1st day of January to the 31st day of December, in each and every year, which shall be duly audited and presented to the shareholders, at each of the ordinary meetings of the Company, together with a report on the general position of the Company.

(2) That the Board, through its secretary, shall make a statement of the accounts of the Company as from the 1st day of May, 1905, to the 31st day of December, 1905, which shall be duly audited and presented to the shareholders at the next ordinary meeting of the Company to be held during 1906 and that, inasmuch as the accounts of the Company have already been audited and presented to the shareholders to the 30th April, 1905, no further or other statements of the accounts of the Company for the year 1905 shall be called for by, or presented to, the shareholders in respect of Article 130 as this day substituted.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. H. T. Davis, resolution No. 2 was confirmed.

The Chairman—That is all the business, gentlemen.

The meeting then terminated.

THE ADMIRAL'S COMPLAINT.

JUNKS AT MURRAY PIER.

10th inst.
At the instance of Inspector Smith, at the Police Court this morning, three junk men appeared on a charge of blocking Murray Pier, at three o'clock yesterday afternoon. The defendants pleaded guilty, and doing any harm. Inspector Smith informed the Court that this was a constant nuisance and that several complaints have been made by the naval people. The police had received several letters from the Admiral complaining of the blocking of the wharf. The Admiral's pinnace was delayed on many occasions, and as these junks are rather large it takes some time to clear the way.

Mr. Melbourne: But I see these men are employed by the naval authorities, Messrs. Panchard, Lowther and Company.

Inspector Smith: Yes, your Worship. But they are not permitted to be alongside the wharf.

His Worship said that as this was their first visit to Court he would treat them very lightly, and imposed a fine of \$3 each and cautioned the defendants.

FILIPINOS IN TROUBLE.

ABSENT FROM THE SHIP.

10th inst.
Capt. A. T. Brain, master of the s.s. *Oro*, proceeded against two Filipino deck hands at the Police Court this morning, for being absent from the vessel since the 8th instant, and also for disobeying his orders. The defendants denied the charges. The master of the *Oro* said that the first defendant signed on in this Colony on the 11th January, 1905, and the second man at Yokohama, on July 27th, 1905, both to serve until the termination of the articles, 20th December, 1906.

His Worship—Tell them they are in the habit of leaving ship without permission. I see they did the same at Kobe.
The first defendant, who acted as spokesman, said that they were badly fed on board, and that for six months' work he only received \$65. Other ships paid their men monthly, \$50. As regards going on shore without leave, defendant said that they had had the permission of the chief officer, who said "You can go for good!" His Worship remanded the defendants to three weeks' hard labour each.

THE SINGAPORE TREASURY MYSTERY.

WAS IT AN EARTHQUAKE?

It will be remembered, says the *Singapore Free Press* of 2nd inst., that a short time ago the Sikh sentry on duty at the Treasury vault heard a loud noise from the vault and believed some thief had effected an entrance. As the treasury officers were closed the corporal of the guard turned out his men and obtained additional men from the Marine Police Station. The guard were then ordered to search the vault and a cordon of men was placed round the whole building. Later in the night, however, another noise of something falling was heard from the vault and the Sikh corporal was almost driven frantic by the belief that burglars had effected an entrance to the strongroom, and he kept the guard with the additional men on the *qui vive* the whole night.

A report was made to the Treasurer the next morning and the strongroom opened and it was found that bags containing \$40,000 had slipped from a shelf on which they had been placed and were scattered over the floor of the vault. The whole vault was thoroughly examined but no trace of anything suspicious or anything that could have caused the bags to fall could be found and up to the present the matter is a complete enigma.

One theory given for the fall is that a slight earthquake occurred and it is stated that the Hon. E. C. Hill has said that he imagined he felt an earthquake on the day the dollars fell. Another theory put forward is that the big gun firing from the forts caused a movement of the bags and that they gradually slipped and suddenly came down with a run. The natives, interested here the usual "hanu" theory, in this fact still remains that the cause for this curious occurrence has never been discovered.

As there is no seismograph, or instrument for registering shocks, the earthquake theory cannot be substantiated. We are informed that the delicate clocks and instruments in Messrs. Heaton & Co.'s godown were not affected.

THE LATE KING OF DENMARK.

THEIR MAJESTIES' THANKS.

10th inst.
The following despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies is published in yesterday's issue of the *Gazette*:—

DOWNING STREET,
6th February, 1906.

SIR,—I have laid before the King your telegram of the 31st of January, expressing the Colony's sympathy with His Majesty and with Her Majesty the Queen on the death of the King of Denmark.

2. His Majesty commands me to express on behalf of the Queen and himself his high appreciation of this kind and loyal message of sympathy from His people in Hongkong.—I have, &c.

ELGIN.

Governor Sir MATTHEW NATHAN, K.C.M.G., &c., &c., &c.

CHINA SUGARS.

FABULOUS PROFITS.

The following is the report of the China Sugar Refining Company, for presentation to the shareholders at the twenty-eighth annual general meeting, to be held at the offices of the general agents, at noon, on Wednesday, the 21st inst.

The general agents beg to submit to shareholders their report on the company's business for the year 1905 with a statement of accounts to 31st December last. The refineries were well employed during the greater part of the year, but during the last few months a falling off in demand necessitated a reduction in the output of refined sugar. Inclusive of \$4,812.75 brought forward from the year 1904 the sum at credit of profit and loss account is \$1,405,419.68, from which has to be deducted \$200,000 paid as interim dividend of 70% on 18th August last, leaving \$1,205,419.68 available for appropriation, and this sum the general agents and consulting committee recommended to transfer to a reserve fund, \$850,000.00; to transfer to a reserve fund, \$15,000.00; to bonus to European staff, \$15,000.00; to carry forward, \$40,419.68; Total \$1,205,419.68. The steady fall which has occurred during the year in values of raw sugar and the uncertainty as to the future of prices, render it necessary to provide a large sum against forward purchases, hence the proposed transfer of \$850,000 to a reserve fund which will be utilized for the purpose of writing down such commitments.

The consulting committee consists of the Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Messrs. A. G. Wood and E. Shellin, of whom Sir Paul Chater and Mr. Wood offer themselves for re-election. Mr. A. J. Raymond resigned his seat on the committee on his departure from the Colony in November last.

Auditors: The accounts have been audited by Messrs. Thomas Arnold and W. H. Potts who offer themselves for re-election.

Balance Sheet—One Year—to 31st Dec., 1905.

CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES.

Paid-up capital	\$2,000,000.00
Equalization of dividend fund	450,000.00
Repairs and renewals a/c	86,129.85
Sundry creditors	408,243.25
Balance of profit and loss a/c	\$1,405,419.68
Less interim dividend at 70% paid on the 18th August, 1905	200,000.00
	\$1,205,419.68

\$1,405,419.68

ASSETS.

Property account consisting of—	
East Point Refinery	\$1,531,209.03
Bowling Refinery	
Sawtooth Refinery	
Hongkong Distillery	1,010.77
Cash	2,038,299.48
Raw and refined sugar, &c.	10,517.65
Spirits and rum	290,179.17
Charcoal, coal, stores, &c.	62,527.30
Sundry debtors	\$352,816.87
Shipments	136,767.49
Less—	216,049.38
	\$4,149,792.78

\$4,149,792.78

PROPERTY ACCOUNT.

To Balance on 31st December, 1904	\$1,581,209.03
By transfer from profit and loss a/c at per last report, 1905	\$50,000.00
Balance on 31st December, 1905	\$1,531,209.03
	\$1,531,209.03

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

To Commission	\$83,788.47
Remuneration to consulting committee	2,500.00
Auditors' fees	750.00
Interim dividend @ \$10 per share paid 18th August, 1905	200,000.00
	287,038.47
Net balance	\$1,405,419.68

\$1,405,419.68

By Balance brought forward from last year

Gain on working

Interest

\$1,405,419.68

INFORMATION FOR MARINERS.

LUZON COASTS BULLETIN.

The bureau of coast and geodetic survey has just published a third edition of a bulletin containing valuable information to mariners and others relative to the north and west coasts of Luzon and the off-lying and adjacent islands between cape Esguano and Manila bay. This edition contains new information culled from the reports of F. Weidahl, engaged in the hydrographic survey of the coast from Collipi point to San Fernando, the reports of John Bach, engaged in the topographical surveys between cape Bolinao and the vicinity of Santa Cruz, the reports of W. B. Fairfield and R. B. Derickson between Santa Cruz and Cabaingan, Zamboales, of J. J. Gilbert and H. M. Trublood, engaged in topographic and hydrographic surveys in Manila bay and from other sources.

All this information has been prepared in the office of the coast and geodetic survey by Harry L. Ford, nautical expert. Although better known than many other portions of the Philippine islands, the existing surveys and information as to the north and west coasts of Luzon are still incomplete.

This edition contains notes on history as well as geography, and touches upon the climate, weather, storms, typhoons, earthquakes, etc. colors of the archipelago.

FASHIONABLE WEDDING.

RUTHERFORD-WAKEFIELD.

10th inst.
It is not often that St. John's Cathedral has been the scene of two such brilliant weddings as those which have taken place during the week in the sacred edifice, the days selected for these functions having been, as one might say, the *alpha and omega* of the business week. To-day the Cathedral was once again a brilliant scene on the occasion of a very interesting semi-military function, when, at the hands of the Rev. F. T. Johnson, M.A., at three o'clock, Mr. N. H. Rutherford, of Messrs. Shaw, Tomes and Co., was united in the bonds of holy wedlock with Miss Margaret Dorothy Wakefield, daughter of the late Colonel Thomas Wakefield, of the Madras Army, and of the Indian Staff Corps, and Mrs. Wakefield, at present on a visit to Hongkong.

The church, which had been very tastefully decorated for the occasion by the Verger, Mr. J. Van der Meer, with the usual Oriental foliage plants and flowers, presented a very brilliant spectacle, when, at 2.30 p.m., the guests began to arrive and take their seats, the ladies' dresses being well set off by the brilliant military uniforms of the officers present.

The Band of the Royal West Kent, under the baton of Bandmaster T. McKelvey, was stationed in position, but when, at 3 p.m., the bride, escorted by her brother, Lieutenant Wakefield, who was later to give her away, arrived, it was the organ that broke forth in the strains of the "Wedding March" from *Lohengrin*. The bridegroom, accompanied by Mr. W. R. Robertson as best man, had previously arrived and taken up his position at the altar steps to await the bride.

The bride was very handsomely gowned in a frock of ivory Duchesse satin, trimmed with pleated chiffon, and garlands of orange blossoms and white heather, the long train bearing the same blossoms, which also, in a tiara, surmounted and held in place the long bridal veil of tulle, while she carried a semi-shower bouquet of chrysanthemums, stephanotis, and tube roses. She wore a very handsome pearl and ruby pendant, the gift of the groom, and a pair of pearl earrings, the gift of the bride.

As bridesmaids, accompanied by Misses Hastings, and Sylvia Ross, who looked very sweet indeed in white *crêpe de Chine* frocks trimmed with guipure, with wreaths of pink roses of palest shade in place of hats, while they wore very pretty little pearl and gold brooches, each of different design, the gift of the groom, and carried baskets of flowers adorned with pink ribbons. Master Dickson, performed the duties of page, and looked very handsome in his MacDuff tarian kilt, and wearing a gold and pearl pin, the bridegroom's gift. The service was fully choral, the choir intoning the responses and the psalm, the choir Master presiding at the organ, and playing, during the signing of the register, Tannhauser's March, which, on the signal, the happy couple placed to Mendelssohn's Wedding March. After the ceremony the guests adjourned to the Hongkong Hotel where a reception was held by Mrs. Wakefield, mother of the bride, and there the newly-wedded pair received the congratulations of their throng of friends, their health being drunk in bumper. In all there were some 250 guests at the reception, and the wedding gifts were both numerous and costly, testifying to the popularity of the young couple. During the reception in the Hotel the Royal West Kent Band played suitable airs, appropriate to the occasion, and tended greatly to enliven the proceedings.

Mr. and Mrs. Rutherford will spend a short honeymoon in Macao, after which they will return to Hongkong to join the s.s. *Nubia* on which vessel they are about to proceed for a holiday in England.

JAPANESE EARTHQUAKES.

AN INTERESTING ARTICLE BY PROFESSOR OMORI.

THE RUMOURS OF A GREAT SHOCK IN THE NEAR FUTURE.

Professor Omori has contributed a very interesting article to the *Demio* apropos of the rumours that a great earthquake is due in Japan this year.

There is no ground, he writes, as we learn from a summary in the *Japan Times*, for the rumours that this year, being the year of "hinoe-uma" (fire horse), will see a great earthquake. History establishes no connection whatever between earthquakes and years of "hinoe-uma." None of the great earthquakes of the Keicho, Kan'ei, Ansei and other eras occurred in "hinoe-uma" years. There was an interval of 70 years between 1703 and 1782, during which Japan had no severe earthquake. But on an average a great earthquake occurred once in every 28 years, so that a great earthquake in the near future is not an improbable thing. The great earthquake, however, will not originate in the ground below Tokyo, but most probably the vibration will originate in the North-east and extend to Tokyo. The shock will be comparable in severity with the great earthquake of Mino and Owari. In time of earthquake, hillside position suffer less destruction than the low-lying parts of the city. Takiji rests on very soft soil and may fare badly.

Comparing day with night in frequency of earthquakes, out of 10 recent earthquakes 40 occurred between 6 p.m. and midnight, and 28 between 6 a.m. and noon. So earthquakes occur more frequently at night than in the day-time.

In Japan, the scientific observation of earthquakes dates from 1876, and the number of observations and report stations reached 1,000 at the end of 1901. According to the reports of these observations and stations, furnished by these observatories in Japan in the 17,750 earthquakes from 1885 to 1897. The course of 23 years from 1885 to 1897. The number of earthquakes for 1886 was 472, the smallest of all those years; and that for 1894 was 2,749 and headed the list. The average per year was 1,365. In Tokyo alone 2,485 earthquakes occurred in the course of 26 years from 1876 to 1901. The smallest number was 22 for the year 1881 and the largest was 225 for the year 1896. The yearly average was 96.

THE GREAT HISTORICAL EARTHQUAKES.
The records of earthquakes in Japan show that in the course of 1,482 years from 471 (the fifth year after accession of Emperor Monmu) to 1898, there occurred 223 great earthquakes, all of which made fissures in the earth, and caused numerous casualties. The ancient records were very imperfect in relation to the North-East coast of Hokkaido. The actual number of earthquakes must have been many times greater than the above figures. Under the Tokugawa Shogunate, the feudal lords were strictly ordered to furnish full reports in relation to natural calamities and abnormal occurrences, so that the records can be considered comparatively perfect, except with regard to Hokkaido and Lochoo. According to these records, 108 great earthquakes occurred in the course of 299 years, up to 1898, or once in every two years and a half.

Of great earthquakes, those for in one province alone are called "local earthquakes," and those felt in more than one province, "general earthquakes." Of the 223 great earthquakes, above stated, 149 were localized and 74 general, the ratio being 2 to 1. Considering the various provinces, localized earthquakes mostly occurred in Oosumi, Satsuma, Higo, Bizen, Chikuzen, Tsushima, Iwami, Kaga, Noto, Sado, Echigo, Shinano, Shimozuke, Iwashiro, Utsunomiya, Ishikawa and Teshio. With the exceptions of Shinano and Echigo, all these provinces rarely experienced general earthquakes. Hyuga, Bungo, Tosa, Kii and Mino Provinces, and Kinai and Tokaido districts were subjects to general earthquakes of great extent.

THE AREA OF ORIGIN.

The area of origin of these earthquakes lies in the bottom of the Pacific Ocean, not far from the shore of Japan and it extends almost parallel to the shore. In particular, Musashi and Sagami provinces lie between this submarine hotbed of earthquakes and the extensive localized earthquakes area of Shimozuke. Moreover, these two provinces have their own causes for localized earthquakes, so that they have the list in the number of great earthquakes. Rikuu, Rikuchuu, Mutsu, Nemuro, and Kushiro provinces are also subject to the influence of submarine earthquakes. The origin, however, does not extend further south than Boshu Peninsula.

The shape of Japan (excluding Formosa) can be considered as an arc, with centre in the Sea of Japan. This shape greatly affects the distribution of earthquakes in this country. The inside of the arc, viz. the provinces that face the Sea of Japan, are frequently visited by localized earthquakes, while the outer side of the arc, facing the Pacific Ocean, is subject to general earthquakes. The latter are often accompanied by tidal waves, which have more destructive power than earthquakes. Mino, Shimozuke, and Iwashiro in the central part of Japan frequently are the seat of severe localized earthquakes, but their neighbouring provinces, Kodzuke and Hida are conspicuously free from great earthquakes, as are also the provinces of Chugoku.

When a great earthquake occurs in the sea it gives a powerful shock to the sea water, and causes a tidal wave. The history of Japan shows that there have been 23 tidal waves of disastrous character on the Pacific coast, and 3 on the shores of the Sea of Japan. The number of earthquakes that originated in the Pacific Ocean was 47, so that the ratio of earthquakes to tidal waves is two to one. There is generally an interval of 30 minutes to one hour and a half between the earthquake and the corresponding tidal wave. A tidal wave is nothing more than a wave with a very large amplitude of oscillation. In the direction of the Sea of Japan, Sado Island was visited by tidal waves twice and Echigo once and beyond there, no tidal wave is on record. The provinces most frequently visited by tidal waves are Izu, Iwa, Settsu, Totomi, Rikuchuu, and Mutsu. These provinces suffered six or seven visits of tidal waves. All of the 23 tidal waves of the Pacific coast and 3 of the Sea of Japan above mentioned, were of human life in a most terrible manner. Minor tidal waves are not included in the above number.

THE TIDAL WAVE OF 1866.

A tremendous tidal wave visited Sanriku Provinces (Mutsu, Rikuchuu, and Rikuzen) in 1866, on June 15. It was caused by an earthquake that occurred at 7.23 p.m. the same day; and the wave reached the shore at 8.19 p.m. and was one of the largest waves that ever occurred in Japan. The heights of the wave at Yoshidama, Rikuzen, reached 80 feet. The wave extended from Shirakami in the north to Ojika peninsula in the south, the distance being 250 miles. On that occasion 6,690 houses were washed away, 537 destroyed, 771 damaged, the total coming to 7,357. In addition, 2,477 buildings, including temples, schools, warehouses, etc. were washed away, 239 destroyed, and 297 damaged, the total coming to 10,370. In addition, 21,953 persons were killed and 4,598 injured. As compared with the Nobi earthquake, the losses of houses were about one-tenth as many, while the loss of life was three times as heavy. The conclusion is that a tidal wave is more dangerous than an earthquake. A great earthquake occurred in Tokio on June 20, 1894, at 2.10 p.m. As the shock occurred in the daytime and in summer, the casualties were small and no fire broke out. The shock was, however, the heaviest one that has occurred in Tokio, since the great earthquake of 1855. In the city, 24 persons were killed, 33 seriously wounded, and 116 persons slightly.

NOBI EARTHQUAKE.

On October 28, 1891, at 6.37 a.m. the provinces of Mino and Owari were the scene of a holocaust. The shock was felt almost all over Japan, except north of Sendai. The area of the vibration covered two-thirds the whole of Japan, extending about 100,000 square miles. The vibration extended to a distance of 325 miles from its centre, the area of vibration on land and sea, must have been about 337,500 square miles or twice the whole area of Japan. The area of the heaviest shock extended from Nobi plain to Fukui. In those districts, there occurred mountain-slides, and submersions, upheavals and fissures of the earth; muddy water spouted from unexpected places, no house or bridge remained intact, and losses of life or limb were numberless. The area of the heaviest shock was about 18,000 square miles, extending over Mino, Owari, Echizen, Kaga, Ohmi, and Ise. The severity of the shock was about the same as the great earthquake of Tokio in 1855, and great earthquake of 1891. There were towns and villages in Mino and Owari where not a single house remained standing after the shock. In certain villages, all the houses were burnt. In Western Mino, the fatalities reached from 4 to 55 per cent. of the total village populations. The total casualties in those provinces were 24,448, including 7,773 killed and 17,775 wounded. The number of destroyed houses destroyed was over 80,000, so that the ratio of houses destroyed to persons killed was 11 to 1, and that to the wounded was 4 or 5 to 1. The smallness of the casualties, as compared with the number of houses destroyed, is due to the slightness of Japanese architecture. Should a similar earthquake occur in Europe or America, the casualties would be much greater. Besides the dwelling houses that were destroyed many other buildings, in all, 142,177 buildings were destroyed, and 30,324 damaged, the total coming to 222,501. Estimating the cost of one building at an average of 200 yen, the total comes to 44 million yen. Taken together with the loss sustained by the railways, farms, etc., the grand total is about 60 million yen.

The most of these casualties did not occur as the direct results of earthquakes, but mainly due to panic on the part of the people. Some jumped from upper stories, while others sought refuge in wrong places.

A RECENT ISSUE of the *Nangjanpao* says that H.E. Chun Kung-tung, Governor-designate of Kiangsu, is waiting for the new Governor of Honan, Chang Jen-chun, to arrive from Shanghai before he can give up his post at Honan to come to Kiangsu.—H.E. H. Ting-kun, Governor of Kiangsu, is expected to be punished on account of his connection with the murders and the punishment of the murderers, an indemnity, and the privilege of stationing British gunboats on Poyang Lake for the protection of missionary properties in the interior.

GEO. HENWICK AND CO., LTD.

ANNUAL MEETING.

10th inst.
The seventeenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of Messrs. Geo. Henwick and Co., Limited, was held at the Hongkong Hotel in the forenoon, to-day.

Mr. A. Rodger presided, and there were also present, Messrs. W. Parlane, J. Rodger, J. I. Andrew, J. McCorquodale, A. Forbes and J. D. Kinraid.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, the Chairman said—Gentlemen, with your permission we will adopt our usual practice and take the report and statement of accounts as read. Your directors regret that the year under review, so far as shipbuilding and engineering are concerned, has shown a slackness of business through nearly the whole of the time. Consequently when dealing for work, estimates had to be cut very fine to compete with the keen competition that existed, but I am glad to say we secured a fair share of what work was offering although we had to be content with a smaller profit than usual. Meanwhile we are using our utmost endeavours towards retrenchment in every department of the establishment without sacrificing efficiency. We had hoped for a briskness in trade setting in with the close of the Russian and Japanese war, but in this we have been disappointed. The launches, plant, machinery and buildings have been kept in fairly good state of repair. The report and statement of accounts now placed before you state very clearly the Company's position, therefore it is needless for me to go into figures or details concerning them, and we trust the appropriation of profits as presented meets with your approval. Our reclamation at North Point is nearing completion. This property should be a good asset in the near future, as it is a magnificent site and a suitable one for many purposes. Owing to the abandonment of the Praya East reclamation scheme, accompanied by the depression in the land market and a general tightness of money in the Colony (temporary I hope), we think it advisable to continue carrying on our business; in the meantime, we have positioned the authorities for permission to do so, as the present time is very inopportune for selling land or calling up more capital and one of these two things we shall require to do shortly, if we proceed at once with the erection of the new works at North Point. This matter is having our careful attention and serious consideration. Mr. Winterburn, our present general manager who is leaving the Colony in May, has resigned his position after fourteen years' service throughout which time he has worked hard and done his best to promote the welfare of the Company.

There were no questions and the Chairman moved the adoption of the report and statement of accounts. Mr. Kinraid seconded and the motion was carried.

Mr. J. Rodger moved the re-election of Mr. Parlane to the directorate.

Mr. McCorquodale seconded and the motion was carried.

Mr. Andrew moved the re-election of Mr. Arnold as auditor, which, after being seconded by Mr. Forbes, was carried.

The Chairman—That is all the business, gentlemen; dividend warrants will be ready on Monday.

HONGKONG GODOWN COMPANY.

ANNUAL MEETING.

12th inst.
The nineteenth annual meeting of the Hongkong Godown and Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., was held in the City Hall this afternoon, the Hon. Mr. C. W. Dickinson presiding. Among those present were Sir Paul Chater, Messrs. E. Goetz, N. A. Siebs, A. Haupt, E. Shellin, G. H. Medhurst, E. A. Hewett, C. R. Lenmann, C. H. Thompson, A. G. Wood, directors; E. Osborne, secretary; Captain Brown, J. R. Michael, A. Forbes, H. Percy Smith, J. Orange, T. Arnold, F. Smyth, J. Lambert and Captain Tillet.

The Secretary read the notice calling the meeting.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—The report and accounts having been with you for several days, I propose, first, to be regarded as read. The main feature of the year's work, as disclosed by the report, is that we have expended considerable sums in the development of your property and business, to keep pace with the growth of the Colony's shipping trade, which places Hongkong in the unique position of harbouring annually the largest aggregate of registered tonnage of any port in the world. The commencement of work on the British section of the Kowloon-Canton railway leads to the hope that the long deferred industrial advance of Kowloon is nearer at hand, and you will therefore doubtless endorse the board's action in acquiring, from the estate of the late Mr. Granville Sharp, additional accommodation in the piece of land at Kowloon Point. We have spent largely and are making further outlays, on lighter craft in order to cope with the increasing amount of work afloat which is now entrusted to us and which was formerly monopolised by native lightermen. These additional boats will also assist in expediting discharge of vessels lying at the wharves. In the early part of 1905 considerable difficulties arose in connection with China New Year settlements, and you will be pleased to learn that though serious irregularities occurred in connection with goods deposited in other public godowns the merchandise entrusted to our care was in every instance found to be intact, thus emphasizing the advantages of storage with the wharf company. The dividend which is recommended for your acceptance, though larger than has been hitherto customary, still represents but a moderate return on the market value of your assets, if such value may be gauged by the price at which land in the vicinity of the Kowloon godowns has recently changed ownership. The development of your business has been slow and the rate of profit derived from it has not kept pace with the appreciation of the value of your property, but you have satisfaction in the knowledge that the business rests on solid foundations and we must look forward to the possibility of more abundant harvests as the years progress.

Mr. Michael—I expected to hear from the chair some reason with regard to the working account. We have been supplied for the last 18 years with a statement of the working account. This report has dropped it entirely and no remark has been made by the chair on the subject. Can any explanation be given?

The Chairman—The directors, after due consideration, decided that it was inadvisable

to publish the particulars, hitherto given on working account as it was information which might be used to our detriment.

Mr. Arnold seconded the adoption of the report and accounts. Carried unanimously.

Mr. Forbes moved the confirmation of Messrs. E. S. Wheeler, K. A. Hewett, and H. Schubart as directors, and the appointment of Messrs. E. A. Hewett and A. J. Raymond.

THE NANCHANG TRAGEDY.

MISS WARR'S NARRATIVE.

The *N. C. D. News* is enabled to print the statement made by Miss Nellie Warr, of the Brethren Mission, to Mr. Werner, H.B.M. Consul at Kluang. It is dated the 1st of March.

The first intimation that I had of any difficulty was on Friday morning about 5 a.m., when six policemen arrived, saying they had been sent by the official because trouble might arise on account of Chang Lao-mi having been stabbed by the Roman Catholics.

All appeared quiet on Friday and Saturday. The first I knew of the trouble was between ten and eleven on Sunday morning, when from the verandah of my house, I heard the shouts and yelling of the people and then saw the flames rising from the buildings of the Roman Catholic. At first I did not know that the buildings had been set on fire until the arrival of the parents of two of the school girls, who told me that the buildings had been set on fire and they were afraid we should all be burned out. Just at that time, Mr. Pao arrived and said he feared that the crowd had gone to Mr. Kingham's house and wanted to escape with him. By this time, the Roman Catholic buildings were burning furiously and we could still hear the shouts of the people. We then dismissed the school girls to their different homes. At this time a boy came running along saying that Mr. Kingham's youngest child had been killed. I then sent at once to Mr. Kingham's to find out what was happening there while Mr. Tao called in the head policeman to see me, who promised to have soldiers sent to Mr. Kingham's and also to my house. Before they arrived, my messenger, Mr. Shao, returned, who appeared very much frightened and having his clothes smeared with blood and saying they had beaten Mr. Kingham. Mr. Shao then entreated me to fly to his house. Mr. Tao suggested that a chair should be called as a mob was collecting who might kill me. I heard a chair, however, was willing to let me have a chair, as a native woman, while I was doing this there was a great noise in the adjoining room and three officials with about thirty soldiers, with guns and swords, entered. The officials told me not to fear—that they would protect me. The military official named Hsiang told me that he would stand beside with his sword and that if any attempted to kill me they must kill him first, but I insisted that one of the officers should go to either the Futai or the Foreign Office and ask what they were going to do about the Kinghams and myself.

Accordingly, one of the officials went and returned in about half an hour saying that the Futai wanted the soldiers to escort me to the garrison. For a large sum of money they managed to get two men to carry my own chair. As they were afraid to go through the street, they carried me along the wall embankment as far as the city gate, then down the steps and inside the city to the garrison. I was received very kindly by the head official of the encampment and asked to sit in his room where there was fire, and was given tea to drink. In about half an hour after this, I was told that I could not stay in that room but must go to the other end of the encampment. I was then taken to an empty room not quite finished, with a number of tiles lying around; the rain was coming in.

I was given a charcoal fire and hot water, but nothing else. However, after being informed by Mr. Pao that Mr. and Mrs. Kingham and two children had been killed, they asked the native woman who was with me and myself if we would have something to eat, but I refused. I asked for a better room as I was in very poor health, but I did not get it. I was here from between two and three until five the next morning.

After having the sad news from Mr. Pao, I sent him with a telegram informing the Consul. About this time I was told that I would have to remain in the encampment for three days and that, if I wanted bedding, they would send two soldiers with me to do all he could to get my own bedding. Later on a soldier came to say that Mr. Kingham was in an empty house and was still breathing. I begged him to bring Mr. Kingham to me as quickly as possible. In about an hour and a half he returned saying that Mr. Kingham had ceased to breathe, but that Gracie was still living and asking for her mother, and that he also heard that Vera had been rescued and taken to the house of a native, but did not know where. I then entreated him to bring Gracie quickly to see if I could help her, but he replied that it was too late that night but that he would bring her early in the morning. I implored him to do all he could to help the child and would pay him well. Soon after he left, two men came from the Futai, saying that he had prepared a steam launch to take away all the foreigners, but as he had no card from the official I refused to go, fearing that they were planning to take me outside and kill me.

About 4.30 a.m. they returned with a letter and card to which I replied that I would go if they brought me the two children, but not otherwise. In a few minutes, a messenger arrived from Miss Ogborne begging me to come at once as they were waiting to start. To this I gave the same reply. When he informed me that Vera had been found and taken to the steamer and that Gracie should also be taken with me, I consented to go.

An official told me that I should have to be disguised as a soldier in order to take me through the city and ride on horseback and this I consented to do. As we entered the gate of the city, Gracie was brought along on a bamboo bed and carried in the rear. As we neared the city gate at the other side, day commenced to dawn; seeing this, the soldiers hurried us out of the city; I was then taken on a small boat when I asked to see Gracie. On lifting the cover I found that her poor, bruised body was almost lifeless. Before starting for the steamer, an official came on board and spoke kindly to me and presented me with \$100 for myself and the children. He said the Futai had sent this sum. On getting on the steamer, Dr. Kahn did all she could for Gracie but there was no possible chance of helping her and she soon passed away. On the steamer, I was able to secure evidence from Mrs. Kingham's amah who was an eye-witness of all that took place.

She said that Mr. Kingham, finding there was a large crowd gathered at the door, went out to exhort them to be quiet. Seeing they were excited, he turned back into the garden in order to help Mrs. Kingham and was followed by the crowd who struck him on the head. He was helped upstairs by three native Christians. Mrs. Kingham following with the children. The mob by this time had entered the house and were destroying and carrying off anything they could lay their hands on. Mr. Kingham then brought Mrs. Kingham with the children and the woman downstairs and sought to make their escape. When they reached the front door, Mr. and Mrs. Kingham were both struck on the head with heavy umbrellas and fell to the ground.

They were jumped on then, with nailed boots, and crushed with heavy stones. Mrs. Kingham died almost immediately. Little Vera was rescued by a kind soldier while the amah was trying to protect Gracie, but was pulled away and thrown against the wall and was

told they would serve her the same as the foreigners if she would not get out of the way. They then served Gracie the same way as her parents. After this they were all three thrown into a pool at the back of the garden. They then set fire to the buildings, burning them to the ground.

A private letter from Miss Warr adds that she had been permitted to see the bodies of her friends. Mr. Kingham was not disfigured at all and looked quite peaceful, but Mrs. Kingham was hardly recognisable. All three were dressed in full Chinese clothes and placed in good coffins. A public funeral was to be accorded the victims.

THE OFFICIAL ROMAN CATHOLIC ACCOUNT. In Wednesday's *Echo de China* appeared a long account of the events leading up to the recent murders at Nanchang, and we now learn that this is the official report made by the Roman Catholic Bishop to the French authorities. It is too long to be reproduced in *extenso*, but we subjoin a *précis*.

At the outset it is explained that the late sub-prefect Chiang was seriously compromised on the occasion of the troubles at Sinchang, the arrangement made in regard to which he had failed to carry out, by releasing the chiefs of the guilty parties, and by promising, on his honour, immunity to two of those accused, who had come to Nanchang. This had been made the subject of complaint by the Mission to the French Consulate at Shanghai and also to the Legation at Peking. The sub-prefect had since endeavoured to extricate himself, without losing countenance with his superiors.

On the 17th of February he asked Mr. Lacruche to invite him to dinner at the Mission on the 22nd of that month to discuss this affair. It would be more easy, he said, to talk quietly at the Mission, and he would only bring two secretaries with him. On the 18th of February the sub-prefect sent presents and his card to the Mission, and announced that he would visit himself the next day. Mr. Lacruche thought he had been mistaken possibly as to the date, the sub-prefect wished to dine, and prepared to receive him next day, but when Chiang arrived he refused to stop, and said it was the 22nd and he explained that his present call was to ask, as a favour, that the invitation to be sent to him should be expressed in threatening language, and that mention should be made of the possibility of a gunboat being sent to Nanchang if the Sinchang affair were not settled at once. The reason for the request was that the letter might be shown to Chiang's superiors who were to be led to think that he had been forced to give way under menaces. Mr. Lacruche caused a letter of invitation to be dispatched to the magistrate as requested, but refused to address it otherwise than in terms of politeness.

On the 22nd the sub-prefect arrived at the Mission at 3 p.m. All through the dinner he avoided reference to the Sinchang affair, but continually complained that he was not properly appreciated by his superiors. It was not until he had risen from the table that the magistrate mentioned the affair he had proposed to discuss, and he then propounded a series of conditions. Mr. Lacruche, who began to doubt if the magistrate had any authority to treat at all, asked him to put his demands in writing, in order that they might be referred to the higher ecclesiastical authorities. He offered a pencil for the purpose, but the magistrate preferred to go into the room of the priest's secretary, where he was left alone to write.

During that interval, Mr. Lacruche and Chiang came to the door of the secretary's room and called a soldier, to whom he gave an order in a low voice, and who then hastily quitted the Mission. The magistrate returned to the room and told a servant who was sent to him with tea that he did not wish to be disturbed. He closed the door. Some moments later a servant, crossing the hall, heard groans coming from the secretary's room. He looked in and saw the magistrate, stretched on a long chair bleeding from the neck and trying to enlarge the wound. The servant informed the missionary, who having discovered the magistrate's attempt at suicide, hurried off at once to the Mission, meanwhile every attention was paid to the wounded magistrate, who was not able to speak but made signs for a pencil with which, lying in the long chair, he wrote during that night and the following morning a number of short letters. One was addressed to Mr. Lacruche, and another to the interpreter. The purpose of each was that the magistrate was dying to save the people of Sinchang and not to break his word to those whom he had promised to save. In a letter to his brother he said "An evil spirit is pursuing me; and I am dying in order to save the people."

Rumour immediately spread in the town that the priest had assassinated the magistrate. Detectives from the high officials were sent to the Mission to make inquiries and the next day the Provincial Judge himself held an inquiry. Mr. Lacruche conducted them round these premises and described all that had occurred. In the evening Mr. Lacruche received a letter from the Bureau of Foreign Affairs asking for the instrument by which the magistrate had come to his death. The missionary replied that he did not know what instrument had been used. With this note was sent a long statement, and it could not be dispatched till the day following the demand. That day handbills inciting the people to riot were freely distributed in the city. They were given away by persons of distinction sitting in chairs and preceded by men on horseback. The officials meantime asked that the two servants who have been mentioned should be sent to the yamen for questioning, and suggested that Mr. Lacruche should accompany them. This he refused to do, on the ground that it would appear to lend colour to the story of assassination, and excite the people to riot. The Governor also sent a message to the Catholic Bishop through the Taoist of Kluang, practically accusing the missionaries of murder, and asking the Bishop himself to come to Nanchang. The Bishop replied that what touched the missionaries touched him, that he was therefore an interested or accused party, and could not adjudicate on it, and that the settlement must be by the Waiwupu and the French Minister at Peking.

During the two days before the massacre, placards inciting to riot were posted even on the Mission premises, which had been occupied by soldiers but more for the purpose of surveillance over the missionaries than for their protection. A military officer was heard to say to his men: "Look well to it that no Europeans escape."

In regard to all these matters, the report concludes, there is the direct evidence of Mr. Martin, who was by Mr. Lacruche's side right up to the moment of the riot, and of Mr. Rossignol, who had from Mr. Lacruche's room made the statement now published. The actual facts of the murder of the missionaries and the burning of the premises are summarised very briefly, and present no variations from the accounts already published.

The following despatch, dated Washington, January 31st, appears in the *San Francisco Journal*—The President to-day sent the following communications to the Senate: Third Secretary of Embassy, U. Grant Smith, Pennsylvania; Great Britain, Consul-General, Amos H. Wilder, Wisconsin, at Hongkong, China.

THE PEAK TRAMWAYS.

MR. C. EWENS' EVIDENCE.

INTERESTING PROCEEDINGS.

In Original Jurisdiction this morning, before His Honour, Sir Francis Pigott, Chief Justice, the case of *D. E. Brown & Co. against the Hongkong High Level Tramways Co., Ltd.*, and Messrs. J. D. Humphreys and Son, was continued.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. John Hastings, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., and Mr. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. J. H. Harston, of Messrs. Ewens, Harston and Harding, appeared for the defendants.

As preliminary to the proceedings Mr. Sharp put in a voluminous pile of correspondence bearing on the matter at issue. Mr. Ewens, called, said he was a partner in the firm of Messrs. Ewens, Harston and Harding. He had been a member of the consulting committee of the old company since 1904, except for a short period when he was at home, his place being taken by Mr. Harston. In 1888, the year of construction, a dividend was paid, which he considered was improperly paid.

Mr. Sharp: You don't mean fraudulently paid but improperly paid?—Yes, that is so. In 1904 it was considered best to accumulate funds to meet expected opposition and only a dividend of 1% was paid. He returned in 1904, in December. Smith's Bill had then passed its second reading. They were then doing their best to oppose the Bill, and presented a petition to be heard by Council against the Bill, and move in consequence of the Bill, and the strong objection they had to a new station being placed close to theirs, and they continued that opposition.

Mr. Sharp: Then what changed that attitude?—Witness: We received a letter from Government stating that they would not compel Mr. Findlay Smith to take another station.

Mr. Sharp: Did you consider that important?—Well, we considered that it made our tramway worth scrap iron and nothing more. The effect would have been to close the line to passenger traffic and use it only for goods, and we did not think that would pay. Then we thought it best (in prospect) to stop all dividends and run the lines first to stop the third plan was either to buy opposition.

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scheme directly, or by applying for new shares, with the exception of one holder of five shares, and they had not heard from him.

Mr. Sharp proceeded to refer to the willingness of the Governor in Council to approve the scheme.

Mr. Pollock objected to such a reference, as he held a letter from the Colonial Secretary denying that altogether.

His Honour held that it was unnecessary for Mr. Sharp to go into that matter at present. Mr. Sharp said he did not wish to indicate that they had the approval of the Governor in Council, but that they were acting with the full cognizance of the Governor in Council, who had been informed officially of the proceedings. But he did not wish to say that the promise of support had been given.

Mr. Pollock: But the words are, "And the sanction of the Governor in Council, has been, to all intents and purposes, promised to the scheme."

Mr. Sharp: That's just it; "to all intents and purposes," and I think that is a very reasonable construction to be put upon the correspondence. However, we will argue that later. Now, at the price, do you think it possible to have obtained a higher price than \$25,000 for the undertaking?—No, it would have been impossible to have obtained more anywhere.

His Honour: I am averse to hearing anything about the price at present.

Mr. Sharp: Very well, my Lord. I have no further questions to ask.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pollock, witness said he was a shareholder to the extent of one-tenth in the China Commercial Company, Limited, the capital of which was \$4 millions. Mr. Kadorie, of Messrs. Benjamin, Kelly and Potts, held about one-third of the shares. He did not know if Mr. Henry Humphreys was a shareholder, but he did not doubt that he was. Mr. Findlay Smith would not sell to the old company, and that was how the China Commercial Company came into the matter. He understood that the Governor in Council had supported the scheme prior to October, and that reason the third meeting was held back. There were also important alterations made in the Bill, which he took it, would not have been made unless such sanction was either given or contemplated.

Mr. Pollock: You have said that the Government threatened to close the Barker Road Station. Did the Government actually and really threaten?—Yes, unless we practically rebuilt it.

Mr. Pollock: Suppose the new line were built from the Battery Road to Victoria Gap, and only worked up to Queen's Gardens level, would it pay you to return the old line carrying goods and such passengers free as you have room for? That is impossible to say definitely, but if they worked the upper part it should pay handsomely.

The precedents for the notice issued were discussed, and witness, continuing, said that Mr. McEwen, of Jardine, Matheson's, sold shares at \$200 to the China Commercial Company. The \$100,000 to be paid to Messrs. Benjamin, Kelly and Potts was to be paid by the China Commercial Company; it was to cover costs and brokerage.

The extension of the line from the present station to Queen's Road would cost \$80,000 or \$100,000, but it would be impracticable to make the extension.

Mr. Pollock: Then why did you enter into the lengthy correspondence with the Government for sanction to do their impracticable thing?—That was before we found out that it was impracticable.

After the tiffin adjournment, Mr. Slade, addressing the Court, said that he must submit that the plaintiff had failed to prove any single one of the allegations made in the statement of claim which defendants had denied. It was perfectly clear that the old company was not under any obligation whatever to pay \$25,000 to Mr. Findlay Smith, or in fact, to anybody else. Neither were the resolutions *ultra vires*. He contended that the notice referred to was distinctly valid as it contained the requisite statement of the business which was to be transacted, and actually gave the words of the resolution to be put forward. The circular which accompanied the notice gave a sketch of the proceedings, and was not, certainly, of a deceptive nature. Any business man reading the notice would at once understand that the old company was to cease to exist, and a new company was to be formed with the object of carrying on the same business. In other words it was a notice of re-construction. The sole practical question which the shareholders had to decide at that meeting was whether or not the price offered was or was not adequate; the other resolutions were the mere machinery to be used for carrying out the proposition. Taking the resolutions as they stood, there could not be any doubts whatever as to what it was proposed should be done at that meeting.

Mr. Slade then argued at some length as to the distinction between an out and out "sale" and a "re-construction," and then proceeded to argue as to the powers of a general manager of a firm, stating that the shareholders had to be bound by the terms of the articles of association, and if they chose to give the general manager unlimited powers they had nothing to say if he chose to exercise those powers, and if the manager sold the property of the company for cash the shareholders had no right to arbitration; but if he sold on the basis of shares in the new company as purchaser or seller, he could not compel the shareholders to take shares in the new company. Counsel then proceeded to quote authorities for the sale of companies.

The case was then adjourned until to-morrow morning. 12th inst.

When His Honour took his seat he said, addressing Mr. Slade, that there was just one matter which wanted unravelling, and that was the use of the words "sale" and "re-construction."

Mr. Sharp: I would ask your Lordship to stop there at that will come in under my own argument. I want it clearly understood that it was first a sale and the other words used afterwards "re-construction," and "amalgamation" were quite correct, as used by Mr. Ewens.

Mr. Slade: Every reconstruction or amalgamation is preceded by a sale.

Further addressing the Court, Mr. Slade said that there were some short statements of the accounts of the old company which both sides agreed should be put in and they were being typed. They covered the years 1901-1904.

There were five dissentients to the new scheme: the plaintiff, Mr. Goddard, Mr. Meyer, Mr. Allan Cameron, and Mr. Ram.

His Honour said he must refer to what he said yesterday, that if the injunction was granted, it would continue so long as the consent of the Governor in Council was obtained.

Hon. Mr. Pollock: But my friend says that while he has but that consent he has something just as good—what is it that is just as good?

Mr. Sharp: No, the consent of the Governor in Council has not been obtained, that is a fact, only from the correspondence we have no reason to doubt that we shall obtain that consent.

His Honour intimated that it was not necessary to go further with any evidence as to the negotiations which had been in progress

for the consent of the Governor in Council, since that consent has not as a fact been obtained.

Mr. Slade: We have given an undertaking not to transfer the interests of the old company to the new until the consent of the Governor in Council is obtained.

His Honour: You couldn't (Laughter). Mr. Pollock: That is a concession that is no concession (Laughter).

Mr. Sharp: Nevertheless, we have given our undertaking.

Mr. Slade: We have made an offer for arbitration, and that offer remains open.

Counsel then went on to state that the winding up of the company commenced from the date of the second meeting, according to Buckley and Palmer, and the liquidator then superceded the directors, whose powers ceased, and the liquidator carried on the concern on account of both directors and shareholders.

His Honour: The injunction of November, 1905, and asked for was to prevent the winding up of the company, but the subsequent winding up sent that resolution to the wall.

Mr. Slade:—Your Lordship said yesterday that this winding up was a compulsory sale of shares, and was inconsistent with a re-construction. I submit that the case of such sale would mean that two companies would run side by side. This was not so here, what was sold to the new company was not the interests of the shareholders in the property of the old company, but the property itself. They were two very different things. The price also was mentioned as a lump sum. The interests of the individual shareholders was analogous to those of partners in any ordinary firm. The shares are only the outward and visible token of his share and title to a portion of the corporate whole.

His Honour: What would be the effect if England, we say, bought up the whole of the shares in the Suez Canal?

Mr. Slade: It would cease to be a company under British law, and there would be a transfer from the owners to Britain. The mere acquiring of the shares would not give a title to the entire property. A company agrees to purchase the property of another and a price is agreed upon, to be paid not to the liquidator but to the shareholders and they can come forward and ask for their money, and when that money is paid the new company becomes the agent of the old shareholders.

His Honour: But in the case of the China Traders Company, Ltd., it was not a sale of one company to another?

Mr. Slade again argued the meaning of the terms "sale" and "re-construction."

His Honour said that the difficulty was that in starting on a re-construction the shareholders have a right of say, and the dissentient ones had to be considered. But if it was an out and out sale then the shareholders had right to dispute it.

Mr. Slade, continuing, quoted several authorities and then said that there was no fixed technical meaning to the word "re-construction," and if a company called its scheme a re-construction or an amalgamation, the company, by using such a loose technical term, did not put itself out of the pale of the requirements of the law. Referring to the New Zealand Gold Extracting Company's case, Counsel said it was the case of a limited company, which sold its interests to another company, and an action turned on that. The liquidator brought an action to recover an unpaid call, and in that case Mr. Justice Kennedy said that it was doubtful if the scheme was an amalgamation. A sale is not less a sale because it is called an amalgamation, and the call was a proper one under the articles of association and was made for the purposes of carrying out the intention of the company's business. It might be both an amalgamation and a sale.

His Honour: I don't think that the giving it a name in the circulars is of so much importance as you appear to give it. Assuming that a shareholder acquainted with the companies law goes to a meeting with this in his mind that this is a re-construction, he knows he has his rights and his remedy and he conducts himself accordingly. Afterwards he finds it is not a re-construction but a sale.

Mr. Slade: I don't say it is not a re-construction.

His Honour: The whole thing is based on that. If this is a re-construction scheme the shareholders cannot be ousted from their right under section 161.

Mr. Slade: It is not a re-construction scheme in that sense—

His Honour: Then section 161—

Mr. Slade: The shareholder is told the machinery by which the re-construction scheme will be carried out. We presume he knows the terms of the section, and that he knows the laws, and the reasons why they were passed. Section 161 of the Ordinance was incorporated and passed to protect shareholders from being forced to take up shares in a new company on a sale to it of an old company compulsorily.

Counsel then quoted further authorities, and said that if they did not ask the shareholders to accept shares, and therefore the section did not apply here, and would only apply when a transaction was carried through under that section. Counsel had sought other cases as precedents for the power to put through such transactions but had not been able to do so. But the principle was the same, whether the power was conferred upon the directors of a company by the shareholders, or by an Act of Parliament. It was their care that the transaction had been carried through under the power conferred under the memorandum of association, and it was not immaterial to point out the powers so conferred. The memorandum was then referred to.

His Honour: Sections 20 and 21 contemplate the continuation of the old company.

Mr. Slade: Not necessarily, my Lord; it provides for a variety of acts and under one of them we promoted the new company.

His Honour: If you are going to invoke that then the shareholders do not appear to have received a proper notice.

Mr. Slade: Why not? Why not, my Lord? We have no reason to take it that the shareholders are unacquainted with the sections of their own articles of association.

His Honour: It certainly appears to me that the continuance of the old company was contemplated. The section provides for power to "promote," to "take shares in" and to "guarantee," etc.—Thus there must be somebody to "promote," to "take up the shares," and to "guarantee."

Mr. Slade argued that these articles are often couched in somewhat ambiguous terms. It is not at all necessary to set forth the full details of the business. The notice and circular intimated that shares were contemplated to be taken up in the business.

His Honour: But the shareholders were not informed of the full object of the meeting.

Mr. Slade: Why should they be? His Honour: Well, why shouldn't they? Mr. Slade said they came to the meeting knowing the line of business to be transacted. The only question they had to decide whether they could accept the price offered for their shares. They had not to decide whether they would take up shares in the new company.

His Honour: But they were expected to sanction the sale of the company at a price, though they had not been informed in the notice of what it was.

Mr. Slade: Why should they be? The proposed memorandum of association was lying

at the office of the company for anybody to see who took the trouble to go up and look at them. His Honour: There is nothing here beyond the statement that the capital is \$750,000, of which \$250,000 will go in the purchase of the new company.

Mr. Slade: What do they want more for? They were only required to decide the price of their shares.

His Honour: But supposing that you were proceeding as a new company? You would supply more information?

Mr. Slade: Only if the Statute required it. If it was a call for the purchase of shares in a company then more information might be required in the notice.

His Honour: The Statute does require it. The Court here adjourned for tiffin.

AN IMPORTANT APPEAL.

QUESTION OF ADJOURNMENT.

15th inst. In Appellate Jurisdiction this morning, before the full Bench consisting of Sir Francis Pigott, Chief Justice, and Mr. A. G. Wise, Puisne Judge, the appeal was heard against the judgment of His Honour the Chief Justice in the case of *Chau Ip Shi versus the Wing Kee firm*.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. C. F. Dixon, of Mr. John Hastings' office, appeared for the respondent, San Sui Chuen, Mr. W. M. Slade, instructed by Mr. R. A. Harding, appeared for the appellant, Chau Ip Shi.

The original suit was a claim brought by Chau Ip Shi against the Wing Kee firm for recovery of \$8,640, money lent and interest thereon. Judgment was given for the plaintiff with costs, and it was decided that Lau Siu Chuen was a partner in the defendant firm. The present appeal was brought against the latter decision, and the Court was asked to consider whether Lau Siu Chuen was a partner actually at the time that the cause for action arose, and as to whether he was liable to execution of the said judgment.

Mr. Slade reviewed the facts of the suit, and stated that they had brought an action, No. 38 of 1905, for a declaration as to whether Lau Siu Chuen was a partner in the Wing Kee firm, and for an injunction against the plaintiffs from treating the said Lau Siu Chuen as a partner in the defendant firm. He would therefore ask for an adjournment of this appeal pending the decision in the action.

Hon. Mr. Pollock said that surely that application should have been made on motion.

The Chief Justice said that there must certainly be a motion.

Mr. Justice Wise said that it would be better to postpone this hearing for a week and the application would then be made on motion.

Mr. Slade: Will your Lordships grant me leave to move?

The Chief Justice: Well, we must first hear what Mr. Pollock has to say.

Mr. Pollock said he strongly objected to any postponement. The judgment was given on 14th of last month and the other side had had ample time to prepare their case in that time.

The Chief Justice said the issue of this action went much further than the interests of Mr. Pollock's client. It meant a declaration as to whether Lau Siu Chuen was or was not a partner, and that would affect the interests of other people who might take advantage of such a declaration.

Mr. Pollock said that unless a specific declaration was made it meant that they would lose the fruits of their judgment. However, if the other side would pay the amount and costs into Court there might be an adjournment.

Mr. Slade said that the amount was a pretty large one to have tied up lying idle indefinitely, as the adjournment would have to be a long one.

Mr. Pollock said that both he and his learned friend were engaged in a big arbitration which must come on first.

The Chief Justice said he must consider the smallness of the sum, as well as the Bench, and also the physical capacity of the individuals concerned, and he was very loth to refuse the application.

Mr. Pollock contended that his learned friend was bringing on a motion without a notice.

The Chief Justice said it must turn upon the payment into Court of the amount.

Mr. Slade said he was unable to say at once whether the payment could be made as his client was not now present.

The Chief Justice: Can you take this case on Monday?

Mr. Slade: No, my Lord; it is absolutely impossible that I can do so on Monday.

The Chief Justice: A very important, involving some \$10,000.

The Chief Justice: All cases are important.

Mr. Slade: Quite so, my Lord, but in this case time is of paramount importance, as there are only nine days before a witness leaves the Colony.

Mr. Pollock suggested that a day might be set for payment of the amount, and if not paid on that date the case would go on.

The Chief Justice said that was a very reasonable suggestion, and made the order that the money must be paid into Court on Tuesday, and if not paid the case would go on Wednesday morning.

Mr. Pollock: Peremptorily?

The Chief Justice: Oh, yes, peremptorily.

A SPECIAL CASE.

NEWSPAPER IN COURT.

15th inst. Before the Full Bench, consisting of their Honours Sir Francis Pigott, Chief Justice, and Mr. A. G. Wise, Puisne Judge, sitting in Appellate Jurisdiction, the appeal was heard in the case of *Tam Mow Sam versus Tam Yau and Cheung Sam Pong*.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. C. E. H. Bees, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared for the appellant, and Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. D. V. Stevenson, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, represented the respondent.

Mr. Pollock said this was an appeal for settlement of a special case arising out of the sale of a newspaper, and the proceedings thereon, which was heard by Mr. Justice Wise, on the 21st February, which was a case brought for specific performance of contract for sale of the said newspaper.

Mr. Justice Wise: I suppose the difference between the parties is with regard to the deposit.

Mr. Pollock: Yes, my Lord, but the account does not supply a sufficiently accurate statement of affairs.

Mr. Justice Wise: Then the point is as to whether the deposit was legally retained? If so, why it was that should certainly settle the matter.

The Chief Justice: What is the real difficulty?

Mr. Slade: I am very sorry, my Lord, but I do not know myself.

Mr. Pollock said the difficulty was that they could not settle certain issues.

The Chief Justice: It would be as well if each side were to state their own facts.

Mr. Justice Wise concurred.

Mr. Pollock asked under those circumstances that the matter be adjourned to enable them to prepare the facts. The Chief Justice made an order that each party should state their own view of the facts in the matter in dispute, which would be heard at the trial on appeal, and the case was adjourned.

THE report for 1905 of the China Flour Mill Co., Ltd., whose capital is £1,000,000, shows a dividend balance, after writing off £1,400 for depreciation and paying an interim dividend of 10 per cent. in July last, of £1,500,000. It is proposed to pay a final dividend of 10 per cent., making 20 per cent. for the year, place £1,200,000 to reserve, raising it to £1,700,000, and carry forward the balance, £1,500,000.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

15th inst.

The report of the directors to the fifteenth ordinary annual general meeting of shareholders to be held at the offices of the Bank, Victoria Buildings, on Saturday, 14th prox, reads:—

To the Shareholders, the National Bank of China, Limited.

Gentlemen.—The directors have now the pleasure to submit to you the accounts and balance sheet for year ending 31st December, 1905.

The gross profits, including \$41,768.26 brought forward from last year, are \$305,257.76, which, after deducting all charges and making allowance for bad and doubtful debts, leave a net profit of \$186,919.94, which the directors propose to deal with as follows:—Write off furniture account of \$10,000.00, place to capital reserve fund \$12,731.20 (bringing this up to \$12,735 @ 18.8d. to the dollar), transfer to reserve fund \$90,088.80, and the balance of \$74,099.94 to be carried forward to next account.

The Board have decided, in accordance with the wishes of a large majority of the shareholders, to continue the exchange business of the bank. It is the intention of the Board to build up the reserve of the bank until they have reached, they will not recommend the declaration of any dividend.

Mr. Kwan Fong Kuk resigned his seat on the Board; Mr. Reginald Harding took his place and has since resigned. The Board do not at present propose any one to fill his seat.

The Right Honourable C. B. Stuart-Wortley, K.C., M.P., retires in rotation from the London Committee, and Mr. Ewens from the Hongkong Board, but being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

The accounts and audit office have been audited by Mr. A. R. Lowe, chartered accountant, and Mr. E. A. M. Williams, A.B.A. (of the firm of Messrs. Lowe and Bingham).

Messrs. Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths and Co., chartered accountants, audited the London accounts.

Your obedient servant, C. EWENS, Chairman.

Hongkong, 19th February, 1906.

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST DECEMBER, 1905.

Authorized capital £1,000,000

99,925 ordinary shares of £7 each £699,475.

Issued capital (at 18.8d. to the £) —

40,453 ordinary shares of £7 each, £283,171.00

Capital reserve fund £140,088.80

Reserve fund £99,912.20

Notes in circulation £69,965.00

Fixed deposits and current accounts £365,585.89

Bills for collection and Branch balances £54,141.04

Drafts accepted and endorsed £79,949.71

Balance of profit and loss account £186,919.94

Total £3,404,741.58

Assets.

Cash on hand at Bank £209,668.42

Government securities £31,050.00

at 20/9/106 £303,389.31

Bills receivable, loans and advances £452,586.82

Bills for collection receivable and Branch balances £356,097.03

Furniture £10,000.00

Total £3,404,741.58

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Year ended 31st December, 1905.

Charges, directors' fees, salaries, etc. £118,337.82

Amount to write off furniture account £10,000.00

Amount to be placed to capital reserve fund £1,731.20

Amount to be transferred to reserve fund £90,088.80

Balance to be carried forward to next account £74,099.94

Total £305,257.76

On 1st January, 1906, the Capital and Reserve Funds will stand as follows:

Capital (at 18.8d. to the £) £283,171.00

Capital Reserve Fund £140,088.80

at 18.8d. to the £ £152,830.00

Reserve Fund £99,912.20

at 20.9/106 to the £ £150,000.00

Total £3,404,741.58

NEW HEALTH RESORT.

SEOUL FOR JADED WORKERS.

There is a new health resort for jaded workers in the Far East, and it is Seoul, the capital of Korea, the hermit kingdom. It is not so very long ago since Seoul was barely known to the world at large, but that day is past and gone, and in Seoul we have the future excursion terminus for visitors from Hongkong and Shanghai. In order to advertise the country, a beautifully-printed souvenir in the shape of a photographic reproduction of sights in "the land of the morning calm" has been arranged for circulation and some thirty photographs give a vivid idea of the strange and extraordinary life that seems to be led by the Koreans. They are like no other nation; their customs are weird and fascinating; their daily habits are a source of perennial interest; their customs, their attire, their ways of thought are all curious, unusual, and amazing. This souvenir furnishes a first glimpse of the Koreans, and it is intensely interesting. Moreover, the photographs are really well printed, clear and distinct, and there is no elaborate letter-press to distract attention from the pictures. One of the novel illustrations in the volume is that showing an electric car of the latest up-to-date sort, similar, in fact, to Hongkong's cars. It is crowded with Koreans in their quaint and wonderful dresses—a medley of East and West. On the opposite page there is a charming scene, which reminds one of some parts of rural Japan—typically Oriental. The two pictures in juxtaposition form a striking contrast. They have a first-class hotel in Seoul, the Astor House—the souvenir is issued by the Astor House proprietor—and we are told that Seoul possesses an agreeable and healthy climate rivaling that of Monte Carlo, with neither the severe heat of Singapore and Hongkong nor the intense cold of Siberia. It abounds in game, from tigers to snipe, and generally it seems to be an ideal spot for a holiday. We only want to know how to do it, and it costs to get there, to live there, and to do it round trip. The Astor House seems to be all that is claimed for it—where the accommodation is first-class.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVE ASSOCIATION.

15th inst.

There was a very good attendance of members on Saturday and Sunday last to take part in the opening shoots of the month over the 100 yards range at Kowloon Park. His Excellency the Governor took part in the shooting. Mr. J. H. Underwood, won the "pool" competition with a score of 60+10=70.

Mr. J. H. Underwood..... 70

Mr. R. E. O. Bird..... 70

Mr. G. Glover..... 64

Mr. T. Gray Scott..... 64

Mr. D. J. McKenzie..... 64

Mr. J. C. Gough..... 64

Mr. W. W. Pearce..... 64

Mr. J. H. Pidgeon..... 64

Mr. W. H. T. Davies..... 64

Mr. C. E. H. Beavis..... 64

Mr. J. A. Lyon..... 64

Mr. W. Dobbs..... 64

Mr. E. J. Grist..... 64

Mr. S. Tuxford..... 64

Mr. G. K. Haxton..... 64

Mr. A. W. J. Watt..... 64

Mr. G. H. Wakeman..... 64

Mr. W. T. Hoskins..... 64

Mr. G. S. Forsyth..... 64

Mr. A. P. Nobbs..... 64

Mr. H. W. Frazer..... 64

Mr. J. C. Gough..... 64

Mr. J. M. Henderson..... 64

Mr. A. Ritchie..... 64

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JAPANESE RAILWAY NATIONALISATION.

SCHEME BEFORE THE DIET.

The Railway Nationalisation Bill has at last been submitted to the Diet. The Bill provides that all railways used for general traffic shall become State property, with the exception of such lines as only afford local communication.

The following thirty-two private railways will be purchased during the next six years: Hokkaido Colliery, Hokkaido, Nippon, Ganyetsu, Hokuyetsu, Koku, Kanagawa, Sobu, Narita, Sobu, Joze, Buzo, Mito, Nanao, Chiyetsu, Toyokawa, Kansai, Biei, Omi, Sangyu, Kyoto, Nankai, Nishinari, Kwa, Kanab, Han-Saku, Sanyo, Chugoku, Tokushima, Kyushu and Hakata Bay. The line of any private railway company which is not actually opened for traffic on the day on which the law is promulgated may also be purchased. The date of purchase of the lines will be announced by the Government.

It is further provided that the Government takes over all outstanding claims and obligations of the railway companies on the day of purchase, with the exception of those pertaining to complementary undertakings of companies. The rule will not apply to the claims and obligations of the companies with respect to their shareholders, the balance of the paid-up capital remaining unused, profits, reserve funds, and sundry accounts. The purchase price will be twenty times the average profit for the three business periods from the second half of 1902 to the first half of 1905. Stores will also be purchased with the borrowed money will be excluded.

It is provided that in the event of a railway company neglecting to repair or reconstruct its line or any other work which it is bound to perform by the Railway Construction Law within the specified time, the cost of such repairs or reconstruction will be deducted from the purchase price. In the case of a company whose line had not been working six half-years at the end of the first half of

HUMOURS OF THE SUMMARY COURT.

16th inst.
"How dare he sue me?" shouted an irate defendant in the Summary Court this morning. "I am the guest of a clansman, and never bought any goods from the plaintiff." Plaintiff swore he personally supplied the goods, for which he was claiming the value, to the defendant himself. His Honour said he must pay up, and try to get half the amount out of his "clansman."

"A summons was served on me but it does not bear my name," said an Indian shop assistant to His Honour, Mr. Justice Wise, sitting in the Summary Court this morning. "Do you owe this money?" asked His Honour. "No, my Lord, I don't owe any money."

"Then go and sit down!"
"Do you want to argue this case?" asked His Honour of a defendant's solicitor in the Summary Court this morning.
"Yes, my Lord," answered the lawyer.
"Oh, well," rejoined His Honour, "I may as well tell you that I have already made up my mind in the matter."

"I still want to argue the matter, my Lord, and I think I can convince your Lordship that I am right."
"Go on then; but there is another case here in which you are also wrong," (Laughter.)
"I want to argue that too, my Lord, as my opinion is that I am not wrong, and I hope to bring your Lordship to my opinion."

"All right, I'll hear you," said a day was set for hearing.

UNPAID HOTEL BILL.

16th inst.
When the name of F. F. J. Bishop was called in a case in Summary Jurisdiction this morning before His Honour, Mr. A. G. Wise, Puisne Judge, in which Mr. J. W. Osborne, proprietor of the Kowloon Hotel, sued him for recovery of the sum of \$11.60 being money due by defendant to the plaintiff for goods and supplies furnished to the defendant, there was no response; the defendant was not present. Mr. Osborne proved his claim and his Honour gave judgment, with costs, for plaintiff.

A DISOBEDIENT COOK.

16th inst.
Before His Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, Puisne Judge, sitting in Summary Jurisdiction this morning, Abdul Rahman, a cook, in the employ of Jau Mahamed Mif Ali, an engineer, sued his master for an alleged balance due for arrears of wages amounting to \$23.30, at the rate of \$10 a month.

The plaintiff said that he was engaged by defendant as a cook at \$10 a month, to include food, and wages were due from 1st January to 10th March. His master got drunk and struck him, gave him a whipping, in fact, and so plaintiff left his service and brought this suit to recover the wages. Defendant said he did not get drunk and he did not whip the plaintiff; he was disobedient and so he dismissed him.
His Honour:—How was he disobedient?—I told him to do something and he said he would not do it.

His Honour: But what did you tell him to do. That makes all the difference. I told him to make some coffee for me, and he said he would not make it for me, and I then told him if he would not make the coffee and obey me he could get out of my house.

His Honour: Do you owe him any money?—No, my Lord. On the 1st of every month I got my salary and then I paid the cook the same day.

His Honour: Then why has he sued you for over two months salary?—I don't know. I paid him on the 1st inst. and on the 2nd inst. he was disobedient, and on the next morning, I cleared him out.

Both sides said they had witnesses, but they were not in Court.

His Honour said he did not believe the plaintiff's story, and dismissed the case.

ARMED ROBBERY.

16th inst.
PRISONER COMMITTED TO GAOL.

Tai Man, alias Tai Fan Kwai, was brought up on remand at the Magistracy this afternoon, charged with committing armed robbery in the Ching Tai piece-goods shop in the Kwai Shing district, Kwangtung province, on November 18th, 1964.

The particulars of this case have already been recorded in these columns.

Police evidence was heard, and defendant was committed to the Victoria Gaol pending the Governor's order for his extradition to Canton.

SPAMPANI'S TENT COLLAPSES.

16th inst.
FORTUNATE ESCAPE OF THE AUDIENCE.

What might have proved a very serious accident, leading to panic, occurred last night at Spampani's circus, fortunately after the performance had terminated. During the evening a high wind was blowing and as it swept through the canvas tent and pulled at the ropes, the employees were in the greatest alarm, fearing that an accident would occur before the audience had left the circus.

In the middle of the performance the poles were uprooted by the violence of the wind, and despite the efforts of the circus attendants they could not be brought back into position. They remained dangling in the air. Matters began to look serious and during the latter part of the performance, the employees were far from happy. The wind was momentarily increasing in strength, and the big tent was swaying with every gust. At length, the performance ended and the audience trotted out. There was a sigh of relief by the attendants. Not long after the audience had gone, a strong gust of wind snapped the main tent-poles and the whole tent fell to the ground with a crash. It is terrible to think what would have occurred had the performance been going on and the audience in their places when the accident occurred.

Spampani's circus had a similar mishap in Singapore a couple of years ago, but it occurred in the early morning. In consequence of Mr. Spampani that there was no performance to-night, and it is not expected that there will be any to-morrow, as the Company will probably leave on Saturday.

PLAGUE IN KWANGTUNG.

16th inst.
A MARVELLOUS REMEDY.

Plague is stated to be greatly prevalent in the interior at the present time, and according to the *Yan-sow-wei*, a local Chinese newspaper, as many as 20 cases are occurring daily at Tungking. From the vernacular journal it is learned that Chinese therapeutics have not yet discovered any prophylactic to deal successfully with this terrible malady. It is also asserted by our native contemporary that a prophylactic freely distributed by Mr. Ho Kum Tong, of Hongkong, appears to be the only effective remedy for a partial cure of the disease. The *Yan-sow-wei* states that the recoveries due to this carbolic acid preparation numbered 30 to 40 per cent. Mr. Ho Kum Tong, it is added by the newspaper in question, has widely distributed free of cost, several thousand bottles of this preparation, and has done so year after year, to the great benefit of suffering humanity in Kiu-ching, Tungking, and Fatsan. When seen by a representative of the *Hongkong Telegraph* as to the accuracy of the report that the percentage of recoveries attributed to the plague cure ranged between 30 and 40 per cent. Mr. Ho Kum Tong replied that he had received letters from the interior corroborating the report in the Chinese newspaper. At one time when the preparation was first introduced, he distributed the bottles through the medium of the native hospitals in Canton, but so widely known did the medicine become, and so highly were its properties appreciated that applications were now constantly received from all parts of the province. He had three letters this morning, one from Foon-nan, another from Tungking, and the third from Macao, applying for the carbolic acid preparation; and in a letter of the recent date from Dr. Tang, who, we are told, holds a high literary degree in the province, it was related that, of the cases coming under his personal observation, fully 50 per cent. of the patients treated with this remedy sent out by Mr. Ho Kum Tong had recovered or were well on the way towards recovery.

From the official reports which have been published in Hongkong it is quite apparent that the plague has taken a comparatively strong hold of the native population in this Colony, and therefore these native reports are commended to the attention of the Sanitary Department.

No cases of plague were reported as having occurred in the Colony to-day.

A TEST CASE.

16th inst.
WHEN IS A GUN NOT A GUN?

A case of great interest came before the Court at the Magistracy this morning, and Mr. F. A. Hazeland was asked to decide whether a gun used at school drilling classes, with a gun used and a blunt sword attached, came under the category of arms, and whether a permit from the police was necessary. The defendant was Tam Man Sam, described as a gun maker at Mongkok. He was charged with being in possession of a gun, without having obtained a police permit.
Inspector Macdonald, prosecutor, and Mr. R. A. Harding appeared for the defence. His Worship: As it is a sort of a test case I had better fix it for Thursday next, at 2.15 p.m. The case was then adjourned.

HONGKONG SPORTING NEWS.

16th inst.
SEMI-FINAL SOCCER—ENGINEERS DEFEATED.

Hundreds of spectators encircled the Hongkong Football Club ground, at Happy Valley, yesterday afternoon, to witness the match of the season—H.M.S. *Diadem* v. Royal Engineers. Excitement around the lines ran high when the *Diadem* set the ball rolling and some pretty play began. Bell kicked off, and the flagmen went down showing good combination. The "oldies" backs were easily passed, and a tremendous kick from Bell brought forth loud cheers in seeing the *Diadem*'s first goal. There was not the least doubt that the *Diadem* was the better team for their combination and passing of the ball being the talk of the afternoon. The R.E. appeared very weak, their players in taking the ball were slow and their goal-shooting erratic. At half-time the score was *Diadem* 2 R.E. nil. The R.E. team before this played a man short in consequence of Kinnear, their centre-half, having to be removed to hospital for injuries received. Notwithstanding this, the soldiers "bucked up" considerably in the second half and after netting the first goal looked like making matters even, but the *Diadem* opened a fierce attack, and kept the soldiers within their own territory. They won a capital match by four to one and greatly deserved their victory. Bell, the *Diadem*'s centre-forward, was much in evidence. He scored three of the goals and showed himself to be a dangerous one when near goal.

At 4.15 to-morrow afternoon the Club will play the Y.M.C.A. on the former team's ground at Happy Valley. The game will decide who will play the *Diadem* in the final for the Shield.

CHINA SQUADRON SHIELD.

On the Naval Football ground yesterday afternoon, H.M.S. *Tamar* played H.M.S. *Andromeda*, in the competition for the China Squadron Shield. The match was well played and ended in a draw. No scoring occurred.

SMALL SHIPS CHALLENGE CUP.

To-morrow afternoon, on the Naval Football Ground, H.M.S. *Pirata* will meet H.M.S. *Rambler* in the competition for the above-mentioned Cup. Kick-off at 4 p.m.

HOCKEY.

The gun-room officers from H.M.S. *King Alfred* played their conferees from H.M.S. *Andromeda* on the Hockey Club ground yesterday afternoon. The *Andromeda* could not be held back and won by four goals to nil.

To-morrow afternoon, on the Hockey Club ground, the Hockey Club will play the gun-room officers from H.M.S. *Andromeda*. Kick-off at 4.45.

AN OVERDUE STEAMER.

A Singapore paper writes as follows: The German steamer *Florida*, which left Singapore for Vladivostok on November 9 last, has not since been heard of, and is considered much overdue. It is considered probable that she has fallen foul of one of the floating mines known to be in the neighbourhood of Vladivostok.

On inquiry being made this afternoon at the office of Messrs. Jensen and Company, they stated that they have never heard of the *Florida*. The Singapore paper adds: "The *Florida* was 3,400 tons, built in 1895, and owned by M. Jensen, 92 guineas per cent. being paid in Lloyd's to re-insure her. If there be such a boat it certainly does not belong to the Hongkong firm."

PIRACY NEAR MACAO.

16th inst.
CARGO VALUED \$3,000 STOLEN.

16th inst.
TWO PIRATES CAPTURED.

16th inst.
[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Macao, 14th March.
Piracy does not appear to be confined to the waters comprised within the Canton and West River delta. Encouraged by their success in those regions, the terrors of peaceful traders have carried their operations within the borders of Portuguese territory. On the 12th inst. a Chinese junk was held up by pirates not far distant from Taipa, opposite Macao. Having boarded the junk, the pirates ordered the crew into the hold. Being helpless they had no choice but to obey the peremptory injunction of the marauders. The hatchway was then battered down and the pirates commenced their work of loot. They succeeded in removing cargo to the value of \$3,000. When all that was worth taking away had been shipped into the pinnace craft, it sailed away, the helpless junk being subsequently abandoned. The imprisoned crew now made every effort to regain the deck; they succeeded in doing so by forcibly breaking open the hatchway. They then again assumed control of their vessel and sailed for the nearest port where a report of the occurrence was made to the authorities. Two Chinamen, concerned in the piratical outrage, have been captured. Evidence of their implication in the robbery was found in various articles on their persons belonging to the crew to the worth of \$300.

The following considerations arise from the occurrence. Macao possesses only a very few launches propelled by steam, and they are somewhat old. The only Portuguese gunboat in this station has been away now for some time in Shanghai, since the riotous disturbance in the Northern Settlement. This tiny vessel is also antiquated and is built of wood. It will be seen that absolutely no protection is afforded to the small boats trade to and from this port. What the port should possess is a vessel of considerable size, capable of fairly good speed, and its duties might take in, amongst others, the policing of the approach to the waters of the Colony in order that peaceful traders may ply with perfect freedom from molestation.

Macao has a large revenue from its gambling establishments and from other sources. A portion of the surplus might be appropriated towards the provision of a patrol vessel like the one about indicated.

FRENCH SHIPPING SERVICE TO INDU-CHINA.

16th inst.
THE NEW SCHEME.

Referring in his consular report on Indo-China to the new scheme of mail shipping service which the French Government have been considering, Mr. G. W. Pearson states that it is proposed to do away with the Marseilles-Australian line and that to Bombay, and to reduce gradually the subsidy on the Saigon-Shanghai line. By way of substitutes there will be a new line from Saigon to Sydney via Singapore, Batavia, Noumea, and Brisbane, and another monthly service, in addition to those now established, between Marseilles and Saigon. The latter service will be extended to Tonkin until railway facilities have been provided, when the subsidy for this extension will be unnecessary. Then a weekly line may be run between Marseilles and Saigon. It is, however, very probable, Mr. Pearson thinks, that the scheme detailed above will be found impracticable. It will probably be necessary to supplement the line of mail boats by a service of large steamers running between Lyons and Marseilles to Shanghai and Canton, in view of the expected increase of trade in rice from Indo-China and in silk between France and Indo-China. A project for a subsidised line between Tourane and Swatow, Foochow, Shanghai, Manila, Osaka, and Yokohama is on foot. The improvement made in the ports of Tourane and Saigon, which need new docks and godowns, coal yard, and rice depots.

N.D.L. "PRINCESS ALICE."

16th inst.
PRESENTATION TO CAPTAIN POLACK.

Captain Polack, Commander of the N.D.L. steamer *Princess Alice*, was the recipient of a presentation in the passengers on the voyage out. The presentation, which took the form of an Address signed by all the passengers (about 75 in number), was made at Singapore, about the 10th inst. It was presented to him by the *Japin Hara* D. Sir Malcolm McEachern, who travelled by the boat from Europe, acting as spokesman. On arrival at Japan, Messrs. Kuhn & Komori undertook the making of a case for the Address, although only a short space of four days was available before the *Princess Alice* left on her return voyage. The case, completed and a very beautiful one, it is mentioned in the finest shitan wood, with emblems of the Norddeutscher Lloyd—the key and anchor—and finely modelled representations of all the flowers for which Japan is famous. In the centre is a vase on which is engraved: "Address presented to Captain Charles August Polack by the saloon passengers of the G.M. 'Princess Alice', February 19, 1966. The inner cover is of silk, painted and embroidered with chrysanthemum."

CUSTOMS DILEMMA.

16th inst.
WHEN IS A GUN NOT A GUN?

Is a gun a musical instrument? This is a question that has greatly exercised the Bangkok Customs authorities the last day or two, says the *Bangkok Times*. It appears that a certain European, resident in Bangkok had a box arrive by the a.s. *Tanjin* and he declared it to contain clothes and a "musical instrument." For some reason or other the Customs took more than usual interest in this box, and found that the bottom was marvellously thick, and very heavy. The scientific application of a hammer and chisel revealed the bottom as false, and in the space between lay a fine new sporting gun and several hundred cartridges. There are explanations which, it is hoped, may prove satisfactory.

FOLLOWING are the returns of the average amount of bank notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong, during the month ended 28th February, 1966, as certified by the managers of the respective Banks.

	Average	Specie in Reserve
Bank of China, Ltd.	\$2,355,953	\$2,300,000
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Ltd.	15,895,664	17,000,000
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Ltd.	59,438	40,000
National Bank of China, Ltd.		
Total	\$10,191,045	\$19,340,000

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

16th inst.
THE CALENDAR.

The March Criminal Sessions will open at the Supreme Court on Monday next, the 19th inst., at ten o'clock. There is only one case in the calendar, that of Li T. Mui, who was committed to the sessions by Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne, to take his trial on a charge of forging a passport ticket for Bangkok, per s.s. *Loorok*, with intent to defraud the master of that vessel. In the case of Choy Chung Li, committed on a charge of fraudulent bankruptcy, by Mr. F. A. Hazeland, and Lo Eui Chan, Lo Chu San, and Lo Tak Hing, charged with conspiracy in connection with the above case, the Hon. the Attorney General declined to file any indictment.

BIG PHILIPPINES BATTLE.

16th inst.
SIX HUNDRED NATIVES KILLED.

16th inst.
GREAT GALLANTRY OF AMERICAN TROOPS.

The story of the flight in the Philippines, in which the American troops attacked and captured a strongly-fortified position held by 600 fanatical Moros, is told at length in the latest papers from Manila. The fight of Mount Dajo received the commendation of President Roosevelt. It seems to have been a fierce struggle, all the Moros being killed, while of the Americans 18 were killed and 52 wounded. The greatest praise is accorded the naval detachment and the constabulary.

A BAND OF OUTLAWS.

According to General Wood's account, the action was an incident to the destruction of a band of outlaws, recognising no chief, who had been occupying the summit of Mount Dajo for the past eight months. The sultan and various datus had made numerous unsuccessful efforts to get them out. Major Scott, governor of Jolo, had worked unrelentingly to this end. Since his departure, especially, they have been making friendly Moros, and burning and building, including the target range buildings at Jolo. Through their defiance of authority they were stirring up a dangerous condition of affairs.

SCENE OF THE FIGHT.

The action at Mount Dajo, near Jolo, began on the morning of 8th March. It involved the capture of Mount Dajo, a lava cone, 2,100 high, with crater at summit, the cone extremely steep and rugged, the last 500 feet lying at an angle of from 50 to 60 degrees, the last fifty feet practically perpendicular, approachable only by lava ridges covered with heavy growth of timber, strongly fortified. The fortifications were generally invisible from a distance.

IMPREGNABLE SITUATION.

The operations were under the direct charge of Colonel J. W. Luman, 6th Infantry, who was placed in command of all troops in Jolo and directed to take the place and capture the stronghold. He handled the situation with skill and is entitled to commendation. The officers and men behaved splendidly. The position was naturally by far the most difficult the Americans had ever had to take, and he believed the natural difficulties were as great as they had ever been called upon to overcome, on the Philippines or elsewhere.

DEFENDERS DECIMATED.

The defenders were very considerable and resistance was literally to the death. All the day long the Moros were being killed in number. The artillery had to be lifted by black and tackle some 300 feet in position when the lodgment was made on the lip of the crater. It was impossible to conceive a naturally stronger position. The naval detachment rendered splendid services and was entitled to the highest commendation, as was the constabulary whose casualties were 17 out of 44 engaged.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

A special report to the *Manila Times* says: A reconnaissance was made last week. Three difficult ascending trails were reported. The troops were greeted with yells of defiance as they played on the fifth instant. On the sixth instant, the attacking column was composed of four troops fourth cavalry, a company of sixteenth infantry, one constabulary under Captain White, and the twenty-eighth Mountain Battery, Captain McClachlin. The troops occupied the approaches. On the sixth instant the general attack was begun. Captain Keeler, Fourth Cavalry, assisted by Constabulary and one section of the 28th Infantry captured a cotton on a low spur of the mountain. The Constabulary ascended half way to the summit.

ARTILLERY COMMANDED.

On the opposite side of the mountain troops scouted to the top by evening. Five American soldiers were wounded by Moros by rocks being rolled down the mountain. The artillery did excellent work, shelling the crater thoroughly. Two Colt automatics added to their forces. On the seventh instant the attack was renewed vigorously. Fierce fighting prevailed all morning. The firing was audible at Jolo. A strong cotta at the brim of the crater was taken by pistol charge. Two more automatics were put in the field. About thirty-eight constabulary were killed and wounded. All the troops fought hard, and there was a desperate resistance by the Moros.

One mountain gun and automatics were hauled up the mountain by ropes. Heavy firing all afternoon. The pack trains heavy hard carrying in wounded and returning with ammunition. Only twelve of the Constabulary were uninjured.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S LETTER.

On the 10th inst. President Roosevelt telegraphed to General Wood: "I congratulate you and the officers of your command for the brilliant feat of arms, wherein you and they so well upheld the honour of the American flag."

LIFE INSURANCE IN JAPAN.

16th inst.
THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF INVESTMENT.

As already reported in these columns, says the *Japan Chronicle*, of 7th inst., the Japanese life insurance companies have made representation to the Government for exemption from income tax on insurance premiums; (2) Removal of restrictions as to beneficiaries; (3) (4) Protection of insurance money from legal claims. Mr. T. Aki, President of the Meiji Life Insurance Co., in the course of an address delivered at a meeting of the Life Insurance Association, held in Tokyo on Thursday, remarked:—

"While the late war has inflicted a severe blow to the insurance business in a sense, for the same time it has laid the foundation for future development. The number of man killed on the field reached only one in sixteen. Prior to the war more than 100,000 were married, and over 300,000 were making contracts has greatly increased of late owing, no doubt, to the experience of the war. The insurance business as a medium of finance has not hitherto been regarded with so much importance as the war has been the largest subscribers to the war loans, next to the bankers, has unmistakably demonstrated the importance of relations which exist between State finance and the insurance business. There is also a very close connection between life insurance and the economic condition of a country. The number of the insured in Japan at present is 800,000, and the total amount of annual premiums reaches nine million yen, an average of ¥11 per capita. The insurance companies invest the money in shares and debentures, and deposit with the banks, and in this manner largely contribute towards the economical development of the country."

The *Nichi-Nichi*, commenting on the demands of the insurance companies, observes that the Government is believed to be in sympathy with the suggested remission of the income-tax, and the question will be referred to the Diet for approval. The life insurance business in Japan is still in a state of infancy, and unless reasonable encouragement is given by the State no rapid progress can be expected. The increase in life insurance contracts is to be welcomed as a healthy sign in the economic condition of the country, and in this sense the exemption from tax advocated by the insurance companies must be admitted to be reasonable. To most European and American countries life insurance premiums are free from any imposts, and though John Stuart Mill was opposed to this principle on the ground that the practice is merely based on sentiment, many will admit the justice of the exemption.

On the 23rd day of the 12th month of the 27th year of Kwang Hsu a Decree was issued by the Throne that the old practice of foot-binding among the women and girls of China was quite contrary to nature and that hereafter the nobles and gentry must use their influence with the people towards gradually eliminating such a bad custom.

ANTI-FOOT-BINDING PROCLAMATION.

16th inst.
H.E. Chou, Acting Governor-General of the Two Kwang, and four colleagues the Governor of this and the two adjoining provinces also issued this Proclamation for general instruction.

On the 23rd day of the 12th month of the 27th year of Kwang Hsu a Decree was issued by the Throne that the old practice of foot-binding among the women and girls of China was quite contrary to nature and that hereafter the nobles and gentry must use their influence with the people towards gradually eliminating such a bad custom.

This being the Imperial Command we observe that foot-binding is a foolish custom handed down from past generations and is confined to China alone of the whole world. Its evil effects are many, among which we list four principal ones:—(1) It is contrary to kindness. The love of parents for their children has no limitations, but when a mother has her daughter's feet bound, inflicting injuries on bone, muscle and flesh, pitilessly regardless of the victim's cries, nothing could surpass this in depth of cruelty and unrighteousness. (2) It brings shame. For girl's virtue is all-important. The cultivation of artificial beauty is not honourable. The real object of foot-binding is nothing else than to attract the admiration of men. There is no greater degradation of men than to be deceived by girls in having their feet bound and incur diseases. Since they themselves are not able to do anything, the lack of vital strength in the mothers produces weakly children and thus harm is done to the State. (4) It causes poverty. The great principle in the production of wealth is that the producer outnumber the consumers. Women with bound feet are by their weakness incapacitated for work and have to depend on others. One half of the people of the nation being consumers, how can they prevent poverty there are the most serious evils. In late years, of course, learned and wise persons have recognized the injuriousness of the practice, but it is deep-rooted and its eradication is not an easy matter. Moreover, one complication is the marriage difficulty and because of this the fashion is observed and reform is feared.

Now, happily, the Imperial Edict to put an end to this bad custom has been received, and the subjects of our country are all should assist to carry out the Emperor's noble idea for a uniform change. The high families should first make the reform as an example to others, establish public societies, and use their influence with the common and ignorant people. The lower classes will then unite to protect the weaker sex so that poor families may have strong healthy women for the household work. Thus very great improvement will result in the mode of living and the customs of the people.

Now, fearing that this mere admonition may have no result and arouse no enthusiasm, We Officers of State assure you gentry and people that, if by energetic reformers you are able to effect substantial reform, you will be recommended by your respective local authorities in the case of the gentry for rewards such as honorary tablets or brevet rank in the case of exceptional officials by substantive promotion; and in the case of heads of guards or a village either by brevet rank or silver medals or in kind or by exemption from enforced labour. But those who do not exert themselves in exhortation must be warned as occasion serves by their officials, and the village elders and guards must endeavour to make the matter known by degrees so that Their Majesties' wishes may be fulfilled. Nevertheless, the officers are not to oppress the people in any way under pain of certain and severe punishment.

It is expected that the gentry and the people will as one body act in obedience to this Proclamation.

A JAPANESE BOY AND LORD NELSON.

16th inst.
TOUCHING LETTER TO THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY.

The following letter from a Japanese boy to the British Admiralty is published in the January issue of the *Journal of the British Navy League*:

"It is the greatest pleasure to me every time I hear from my teacher in the school here the story of England and her ever to be loved and venerated Admiral Lord Nelson. It is owing to him that not only the great about Great Britain, but that the seas around Japan can now be safely navigated. I look upon the celebration of the centenary of his great Admiral with the veneration I feel for my own mother's (the day), and although ashamed of such a contribution, I beg to offer my small savings herewith towards the expenses of this great celebration, in the hope that your Excellency will kindly deign to accept it. This I beg from the bottom of my heart. The 38th year of Meiji, 10th month, 3rd day [say October 3rd, 1905]."

(Signed) M. SATANI YOSHI-KUMI, Scholar of the Lower School, Toyama, Japan."

TO HIS EXCELLENCY.

16th inst.
The Minister of Marine, Great Britain.

"With reverence,
"Should my letter arrive too late for the great celebration, I would beg that my contribution may still be used for expenses connected with the same. I received your letter from the office at Toyama, Province of Etchu, Japan, for 4 yen and 92 sen [say 10s]."

The Admiralty forwarded the subscription to the Navy League and sent the following letter to Nelson's youthful admirer in Japan:—
"Sir—My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have received with the greatest pleasure your letter of the 10th October, 1905, in which you enclose a sum of 4 yen and 92 sen (equivalent to 10s. English money) in aid of the expenses incurred in celebrating the centenary of the death of Vice-Admiral Lord Viscount Nelson. My Lords are deeply touched and gratified by the expression of your feelings of veneration for Lord Nelson's memory, and of your admiration at the great work performed by him, and they gladly accept your generous contribution, feeling that it is not the amount of the gift, but the sentiment which inspires it, that renders it valuable. The expression of the nation's love, however, been borne by the Navy League, and my Lords have therefore handed over your donation to that body, feeling that by so doing they will best be meeting your wishes in the matter. The Navy League has gratefully accepted the amount, and propose to publish your letter in the *League Journal*, and to inscribe your name on the list of contributors.—I am, etc."

"C. I. THOMAS"

SECRECY IN WAR-TIME.

The large majority with which the Liberal Government has returned to power should enable it to pass a measure which is absolutely necessary from the standpoint of national security. This measure should be one giving the Government power to apply, by Order in Council, certain restrictions upon the freedom of the Press in time of public danger. The publication of all naval and military news other than that of a purely national character, or War Office, should be forbidden, and all communications upon such news which have not been submitted to the naval and military authorities should also be placed under the same ban. Such a measure would be welcomed by journalists generally, who do not know how or where they stand, and are under the present conditions in serious difficulties in time of war or diplomatic tension. The more honourable the newspaper, the more reputable the journalist, the more anxious both will be to disclose nothing which can injure national interests. But so long as there is no restraint imposed, the scrupulous who refrain from publishing naval and military news can render their country no service, as some other journal is almost certain to divulge what should be kept secret, and would perhaps in this way be likely to obtain the credit and circulation which fall to those who achieve what is technically known as a "beat." It must be remembered that in time of danger the public want to know the naval and military movements, and thus a high premium is set upon such news.

It is quite a mistake to suppose that the Press is not anxious to keep vital secrets. One great difficulty is to know what secrets are vital. In the recent war in the Far East the British and detailed news of the sinking of the Japanese battleship *Yamato* reached one London Journal. The telegram containing that news was destroyed, and not a word on the subject was published for six months, and then only when the disclosure of the fact could do no harm. Here there could be no doubt that the secret was a vital one. Again, the exact whereabouts of Admiral Togo's fleet before the battle of the Japan Sea was entirely known to one London newspaper, and probably to several others. Yet again not a word on the subject appeared in print. Once more there could be no doubt as to the importance of the secret. These facts at least show that journalists of the best class can be trusted, but their efforts to withhold important information might at any moment have been rendered futile by some indiscretion of the more careless or ignorant. Most of the reputable journals, and particularly the *Daily Mail* and *Morning Post*, have in editorial articles welcomed the suggested enactment of a clear and definite law on this subject. A free Press means the grave of dangers to a great struggle. To avert defeat and disaster the Press must be prepared temporarily to surrender part of its freedom when an emergency arises.

History in the past is full of illustrations of the danger of a free Press in a great struggle. Napoleon constantly obtained information from the columns of British newspapers. In the American Civil War the transference of two United States Army Corps from the east to the west was disclosed by the Northern Press, and for a fortunate combination of circumstances might have brought about disaster. In the Boer war much news was published that ought to have been withheld, though here the

YUET-HAN RAILWAY.

SCRAMBLE FOR SHARES.

STREETS BLOCKED.

[From Our Correspondent.]

Canton, 13th March.
So great has been the rush to purchase shares of the Yuet-Han Railway through the Ol-yuk Hospital that the streets leading thereto have been constantly blocked. The committee of the hospital, fearing that bad characters may mix up with the crowd and rob, have obtained a body of soldiers to maintain order.

FIRST CALL OF \$1,000,000 SUBSCRIBED.

[From Our Correspondent.]

Canton, March 15th, 1906.
As upwards of one million dollars representing the first call of \$1 on each \$5 share have now been paid in at the various hospitals appointed for collecting calls, a general meeting of all shareholders will be held at the Chamber of Commerce this afternoon for the purpose of drafting and approving a communication to be forwarded to the Board of Commerce at Peking, asking for the required permission to commence the construction of the railway line, and also for the purpose of obtaining the views of the shareholders as to how the cash in hand should be deposited pending the actual requirement of same for the purpose for which it was subscribed. In the meantime, several of the hospitals have ceased issuing scrip as their allotments have been fully taken up.

THE RAILWAY MEDICAL ADVISER.

Dr. W. D. Shelby, the popular late medical adviser to the Canton-Hankow Railway, left last Monday for a well-earned holiday. A host of friends accompanied him to the *Yunnan* to bid him *bon voyage*. He intends to return here in about 15 months.

ALLEGED MURDER BY A EUROPEAN.

Native papers report the alleged murder of a native by a foreigner at Hankow on the 12th inst. It appears that the European was a runner of a gambling saloon and the murdered Chinaman was winning heavily. The European refused to pay the Chinaman his winnings, and in the row that ensued the Chinaman was killed.

MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS.

IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

[From Our Correspondent.]

Canton, 16th March.
At the general meeting, held yesterday afternoon, of the shareholders of the Yuet Han Railway Co., Ltd., it was agreed to deposit the cash collected from shareholders, and amounting to \$1,320,000, amongst the several large Chinese banks in Canton until otherwise decided.

The telegram to the Shanghai, relative to the commencement of the construction of the line, was also approved of, and it was announced that the actual work would commence in a few days.

The following resolutions were also considered and passed:

1. That the telegraphic address of the Company should be "Ying Ching Hong."
2. That the entire committee and presidents should be appointed by the shareholders alone.
3. That before any Hongkong merchants are appointed their character and standing should be investigated.
4. That T'ong Sze-lung of Heungshan should be appointed the superintendent of the line.
5. That the output shareholders should be consulted and must acquiesce in any appointment before same becomes effective.
6. That in all matters in connection with the Railway, as between the Viceroy and the Company, the president has full power to discuss and decide upon same.

[Mr. T'ong Sze-lung is the ex-commissioner to Calcutta appointed by the Chinese Government to negotiate with the Viceroy of India on the question of Tibet last year.—Ed. (H.K.T.)]

CANTON NOTES.

[From Our Correspondent.]

REVIVAL OF THE SILK TRADE.

Canton, March 10.
The past week has witnessed quite a revival of the silk export trade which has lain dormant for so many months past, large shipments having been cleared both for Europe and the United States in spite of the prohibitive exchange still ruling. Better prices from abroad and cheaper labour at home both contributed to the much-needed impetus.

CHINESE PROPERTY OWNERS' NARROW IDEAS.
When "Wing" Chinese, a reputation benefit from the houses recently destroyed by fire is proceeding apace, and to judge from appearances no provision is being allowed for wider streets or better light and ventilation, the buildings being a duplicate of the ones destroyed. One would imagine that by this time the landlords would appreciate the advantages of better and wider thoroughfares, both for enhancing the value of their holdings and for the additional facilities afforded for the suppression and confining of fires. Evidently, however, they have yet to learn.

"A POLICEMAN'S LOT IS NOT A HAPPY ONE."
The duties of the Canton police are not to be envied. Yesterday morning the Viceroy's favourite dog—a setter-bird—disappeared from the Yamen, and as the Viceroy prized this particular dog he immediately summoned the inspector in charge of the No. 5 Police district to appear before him and whom he severely reprimanded for allowing this dog to get lost; and further he gave the inspector two days in which to locate and recover the dog, or suffer the consequences of his neglect.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.
To a large section of the more enlightened of Chinese merchants the one serious drawback to the ultimate success of the Canton-Hankow Railway scheme is the proposition of the promoters to build the line without the assistance of foreign engineers, that the so-called Chinese railway engineers have not the required experience to undertake successfully the construction of such an important line, necessitating the solving of several difficult engineering problems not hitherto attempted by Chinese engineers. Perhaps after all the promoters will see the advantage of engaging an experienced European engineer to superintend the construction.

THE FA TI ROBBERY.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Of the five men who have been arrested in connection with the Fa Ti armed robbery three

have been beheaded. None of the stolen property has been recovered. During the past no guard has been stationed on Fa Ti. Now the officials are taking steps to have a shed erected and have a permanent guard stationed at a central place so that protection may be given to all the foreigners. The natives are much pleased at the prospect of a guard being placed on Fa Ti. For years robberies have been very common and the natives found no way to induce the officials to give them any protection.

VILLAGES AT VARIANCE.

A CLAN FIGHT.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, March 14th, 1906.
The Pun U magistrate has returned from his trip to the upper Pun district where he went some days ago to settle a fight between two villages. This fight has been going on for several months. Some time ago the Pun U magistrate sent a deputy up to arrange matters. One of the villages, Sing Leung, refused to acknowledge the credentials of the deputy, and seized him and he was used rather roughly. His string of beads and his girdle were missing. The matter was reported to the Pun U magistrate, who went in person with about one hundred soldiers to bring the villagers to justice. Several men were arrested. The village was held responsible for the string of beads and the girdle which the Pun U valued at something like \$1,000. This sum and the full expenses of the magistrate's visit with his hundred soldiers must be paid by the villagers. They are beginning to think that it is better to arrange disputes without the aid of the officials.

AFTER THE FIRE.

The shops destroyed by the fire along the canal north of Shamenee are being rapidly rebuilt. Hundreds of men and women are engaged in carrying away the debris, and the masons are at work putting up the walls.

BLACKMAIL BY LEOPERS.

A curious sight might have been seen on the river in front of Shamenee yesterday afternoon. A North River goods boat was surrounded by eight or ten small leper boats. These small boats had made fast to the goods boat and the lepers were making it decidedly unpleasant for people in charge of the goods boat. It seems that these lepers who have upwards of a dozen little boats at the mouth of the Fat Shan River have established a custom that every goods boat from the North and West rivers must pay the lepers 10 cts. upon arrival in Canton. This boat had refused, on the plea that the boat had already unloaded. But the lepers demanded their blackmail, and after making a good deal of noise and using threats the 10 cts. were paid. It is unfortunate that the Government does not make some provision for these lepers. Boats on the river are constantly annoyed by the lepers demanding blackmail of some kind. In the city it is much the same. At all feasts, weddings, funerals and when officials assume office the leper guild sends a deputation for a contribution and all sorts of annoyances are indulged in until the contribution, or blackmail, is paid.

A REBEL LEADER EXECUTED.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a number of pirates and rebels were executed, amongst them was Choy Han Heung, one of the leaders of the Kwangsi rebels, recently extradited from Hongkong.

ERECTION OF MARKETS.

The Government through the Canton-Look (Central Police Office) propose to build public markets in the Nam-hoi and Poon-yin districts. Plans have already been made and a site selected for the one to be erected in the Poon-yin district, but the Nam-hoi Magistrate has not as yet submitted his plans. The Viceroy has instructed him to hurry the matter as he is anxious to see these markets established.

FIRE.

There was another big fire just inside the Bamboo Mart gate last night at 9 o'clock and resulted in the complete gutting of some 15 day goods stores the sky was brilliantly illuminated for miles around whilst the fire was at its height. The Chinese fire fighters were quickly on the spot with a dozen or more manual pumps and were successful in confining the conflagration to the one block. The damage is estimated at about \$75,000, a small part of which is covered by insurance.

ANOTHER ARMED ROBBERY.

An armed robbery was committed late last night on an exchange bank at Tai Hoi. The robbers, who unfortunately ended in one of the jobs of the bank losing his life in the attempt to drive off the robbers. Ten men fully armed with revolvers and knives entered the house and proceeded to secure the inmates. The master of the house gave the alarm and assisted by his folks attempted to resist, but were eventually overcome and bound. The robbers then ransacked the place and carried off booty to the value of \$1,000.

ARMED ROBBERY NEAR CANTON.

FATAL FIRE AT FATSAN.

[From Our Correspondent.]

Canton, 16th March.
Another armed robbery was committed on a house in Sze-ka-li last night occupied by a man named Chan. The robbers gained admittance through the skylight and succeeded in carrying off booty exceeding \$1,200 in value. Two boys and a small girl were the victims of a fire at Fatsan on the 13th; the flames enveloped the door and prevented their egress. They were asleep when the fire broke out.

THE SINGAPORE PRESS.

PILPANT REMARKS OF A RIVAL.

It is rumored that another newspaper is to be floated in Singapore, and the first issue is expected to appear on 1st June. A scolding writer in the *Straits Times* writes:—At present Singapore supports two afternoon papers—the *Singapore Free Press* and the *Straits Times*. There is also a morning paper, the *E. D. M.* Does another morning bumbling hope to supplant any one of these? Does it expect to thrive upon the field where we have harvested and gleaned? "But," says one man, "opposition is a good thing for the public." Quite so; and the above list of charitable objects should then include the public. Another remarks, "Well, go on, long as the *Harmesworth* and others at home like what they have done." Quite so; at home the readers are reckoned by millions while here they are counted by scores. "And yet," adds a third, "how about the advertisements; they ought to pay?" "Quite so; advertisements do pay, but you have first to get them and then to keep them. Advertisers advertise to the reading public, not to the reading staff; and a paper must show a circulation worth consideration before advertisers will make any serious approach in its direction. "But," cries a fourth, "I advertise much. If I help to start a new paper I shall be helping myself when I advertise." The advertiser who sinks money in a new press venture because he wishes to reduce his advertising expenses by pocketing some of the profits from his own advertisements deserves all the profits he can obtain. But still, let us not damp the ardour of the speculator too profusely. There are certainly positions—yes, two, but

only two—where money invested in a morning paper in Singapore need not be a loss. One might turn something by way of income. The first is where the capitalist is a journalist and a married man, who undertakes the management and editorial work himself; whose wife and daughters look after the accounts; whose two older sons boss the compositors' room, while the younger ones clean out the place when their school is over. That is one position where something, no fortune, but a livelihood, might be made, with prudence and extraordinary luck, out of a morning paper in Singapore. The other position is of a slightly different character—interesting in every sense of the word to those interested in its peculiarly interesting nature, and possibly interesting to them alone. It is unique and not on offer to the public, though it might be displayed before them, any day.

COMMERCIAL.

SHANGHAI CO. DIVIDENDS.

HONGKOW WHARVES.

Messrs. Benjamin, Kelly and Potts are informed by wire that the Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Company, Limited, has declared a final dividend of Tls. 8, making Tls. 14 per share for 1905.

SHANGHAI WATERWORKS.
The Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited, has declared a final dividend of 37/8, making 52/6 per share for 1905.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs. Benjamin, Kelly & Potts write on the 16th inst.:—During the past week, there has been hardly any business to speak of and the market closes quiet for most stocks.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have depreciated and are quoted at \$85. The London quotation has still further declined to £89. Nationals have changed hands at \$10 and more shares are wanted.

Marine Insurances.—Cantons have been negotiated at \$55.50. Cantons can be obtained at \$800 after sales at the rate, while China Traders' close at \$604. North Chinas are reported sold at 11s. 9/2.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires have improved and can be placed at \$84. Hongkong Fires remain quiet at \$300.

Shipping.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats have found buyers at \$244. Indo-Chinas have still further weakened and may be procured at \$94. China and Manilas are to be had at \$184 ex the dividend of \$14 paid yesterday. Douglas Steamships are still required for \$140. There is no change in other stocks.

Refineries.—China Sugars have fallen to \$28, at which rate shares are offering. Luzons have sellers at \$35.

Mining.—Chinese Engineerings have advanced and are in request at Tls. 10.10. Raubs have dropped to \$3.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks are down to \$153. Farman has hardened and sales at Tls. 120 have been effected. Rowland Wharves paid their final dividend of 13/4 yesterday and we now quote the stock at 2101. Hongkong Wharves have changed hands and are in demand at Tls. 223. Geo. Fenwick's are without business at \$27 ex the dividend paid on the 12th inst. Amoy Docks have inquired at \$17.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands have been done and close in further request at \$144. Shanghai Lands have risen to Tls. 116 and are required for at the rate. Hongkong Hotels are offering at the reduced rate of 112/2, and sales of Astors have taken place in Shanghai at \$30. Central Stores (ordinary) are firm at \$153 ex the dividend of \$240 paid on the 13th inst. Hotel des Colonies have been dealt in at Tls. 171. Humphreys Estate are in the market at \$114.

Cotton Mills.—Ewos have been done at advancing rates up to Tls. 67. Sales are also reported of Internationals at Tls. 601. Soey Chees are in demand at Tls. 250, and Lan-Kung-Mow continue firm with buyers at Tls. 64. Hongkong Cottons are a shade easier and are obtainable at \$160.

Miscellaneous.—Green Bell's Asbestos are still wanted at \$30. Bell's Asbestos have buyers at \$24. China Providents have again been dealt in \$9. There are sellers of China Bonds at \$10. Kopes are quoted at \$143 ex the dividend of \$9 paid yesterday. Electrics are unchanged. A. S. Watsons have been booked at \$13 and William Powells remain in demand at \$11. Sumatras have been disposed of at Tls. 56 ex the final dividend of Tls. 3 paid in Shanghai on the 15th inst. Langkats have improved and have changed hands at Tls. 123 ex the first interim dividend of 11s. 7/4 paid yesterday.

FREIGHT.

Writing on the 16th inst., Messrs Lamie Rogge says:—Freights still continue to drag, considerably. The demand that there has been in connection with loading at Saigon during the period under review, has been exceedingly limited. Inquiries for Java as well as for Japan appear to have been entirely absent. Saigon to Hongkong has had a fixture as low as 12 cents. Sudden orders that came upon the market these last few days after boats for Saigon-Philippines loading, for prompt, have brought about a few fixtures in that direction at rates between 30 and 27 cents according to quantities, in each instance, however, for very small parcels of cargo only, the boats accepting having perforce to be satisfied with part cargoes.

The steamer *Wladivostok*, of a medium size, steamer, middle of the month loading, at 49 cents, all said concerning the local business of the fortnight in respect of Saigon. Arrivals there of supplies of new crop's grain are reported to continue small, with the mills each and all requiring quite a lot yet to fill old contracts, hence prospects are not for immediate requirements of further tonnage.

From Hongkong, though prospects are better, there has been no special demand for outside boats, nor are river freights just at present such as to leave any larger opening for non-liners, and from Java there is nothing doing.

The first boats have taken the berth locally to land for New Zealand. As for return freights there to Canton it is estimated that opening may be something like 47 cents per picul, meanwhile it is not at present expected that the port will be free from ice and open for navigation much before the last days of the month.

From Iloilo, business has been reported done for Tientsin, a small cargo at 50 cents, and for Hongkong, a boat at 20 cents per picul.

From Hongay, a charter has been done for Swatow at \$1.50 and another for Amoy at \$2.50 per ton.

Japan coal freights have risen somewhat over the absolutely wretched level they have been held at. Rates to Shanghai are \$1.40, to this port \$1.30 has been paid for large steamers locally. There are inquiries for the various coast ports, which have not so far been met at shippers' quotations. (It is a fact worth noting though that the high coal prices appear to have entirely stopped business Japan to Singapore. In this direction no

quotation has been forthcoming for quite a long time.

"On-time," there are the fixtures of two steamers on record locally for a 3 and 12 months' term respectively.

Concerning sail freights there is nothing new to advise.

Nail-luggage Disengaged.—German ship *Albert Rickmers*, 1,880 tons net reg.

Departures.—British ship *Vincent* for Newcastle, 3rd March.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

MARQUIS Ito had his first audience of the Emperor of Corea on the 9th inst.

MR. T. W. Clarke has been added to the list of authorized architects in the Colony.

MR. D. J. McKendie has been appointed a plague inspector in the Sanitary Department.

THE N. C. D. News understands, the legal adviser of the Chinese Consulate Committee has resigned from that position.

THE King's exequatur empowering Mr. H. M. Perez to be consul for Panama at Hongkong has received His Majesty's signature.

LEAVE of absence to England on private affairs has been granted to Captain S. O. Boyd, Royal Garrison Artillery, from 3rd April to 3rd October.

LEAVE of absence to England, on private affairs, has been granted to Lieutenant L. C. Larmour, Royal Garrison Artillery, from 23rd March to 12th October.

THE Bishop of Victoria held a Confirmation Service in St. John's Cathedral at 5 o'clock on Monday, when a number of candidates presented themselves to receive the sacred rite.

New rules and regulations, made by the Governor in Council and relating to vessels arriving at this port with dangerous goods on board, are published in the local *Gazette*.

MESSRS. Howarth, Erskine & Co., have had their tender of \$69,743 for the construction of foundations in connection with the new Tan Tock Seng hospital, at Singapore, accepted.

THE sale of Chau Tung Shan's in completed mansion, "Glenside," which was to have taken place at Messrs. Hughes & Houch's auction rooms on Monday afternoon, was again postponed.

HIS Majesty the King has been pleased to approve of the appointment of the Honourable H. E. Pollock, K.C., to be an unofficial member of the Legislative Council, *vice* the Honourable Sir C. P. Chater, C.M.G., resigned.

THE Chinese Engineering and Mining Company's total output of the Company's three mines for the week ending the 24th of February amounted to 10,808.01 tons and the sales during the period, to 8,869.86 tons.

THERE have been 57 cases of plague reported in the Colony since the beginning of the year. The latest which occurred during the last 24 hours was that of a Chinaman, who resided at Queen's Road West, and succumbed to the malady.

UNDER the Chinese Passenger Ship Act, the Governor has proclaimed that the voyage of a passenger steamer from Hongkong or any port of China to Ocean Island shall be deemed to be a voyage of not more than thirty days' duration.

AMONG the passengers proceeding to Europe by the Imperial German mail s.s. *Princess Alice* was the Rev. F. T. Johnson, M.A., Chaplain of St. John's Cathedral, who goes home on a well earned leave after three years' service in the Colony.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased, under instructions from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to recognize provisionally, pending the issue of an exequatur, Mr. Nikolaus Post as act. consul for Austria-Hungary at Hongkong.

"WELL, well, don't alarm the public, by saying that," said His Honour the Chief Justice in a case in the Supreme Court on Monday. Mr. Sharp—No doubt the Press will oblige the Court by leaving that passage out of their reports. They did.

It is officially notified that the timber jetty near the north-east angle of the reclamation formed in connection with the Naval Yard Extension Works at Arsenal Street may be used by the general public, and shall be known by the name of "Arsenal Street Wharf."

The report of the Weihwei Land and Building Co., Ltd., for 1905, shows a credit balance of \$16,000, and a net profit of Tls. 1,234, of which no disposition is suggested. The profit on working account was Tls. 3,478, the difference having been written off furniture and building accounts.

A NEW company, says the *Shanghai Times*, has been floated, and without doubt will prove a boon to those employers who do not employ typists. The Shanghai Stenographic and Typewriting Bureau, 4 the Bund, will undertake all descriptions of typewriting work and guarantee the same.

"I THINK you are all getting more and more lax here; there isn't a single day that one or other of you do not ask to be allowed to put in unofficial documents," said His Honour Mr. Justice Wise in the Summary Court on Wednesday. The excuse is generally not time to get it done, but really it must stop some time."

FURTHER testimony of the popularity of the carbolic acid plague specific, alluded to in an article last evening, is forthcoming in the fact that Mr. Ho Kam Tong received a fresh application this morning for a supply of this reputable preparation. Mr. Lam Man Sheng, of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Co., has asked for a number of phials to be forwarded somewhere in the Hungshan district where plague is reported to be prevalent.

A CORRESPONDENT writes as follows:—Hongkong may at present be termed a "city of impossible thoroughfares." There is scarcely any sort of stretch in the main thoroughfares that does not retain its trap for the unwary pedestrian, in the shape of man-holes, while the laying down of piles of unrolled stone makes the richsaks, always ramshackle, more bone-shaking than ever. "A bit at a time" would be a good motto for the Roads Department.

"MY brother gave me the revolver to protect myself in the country," said the runner on board the s.s. *Illoha* at the Police Court on Thursday, where he was charged with being in possession of a Colt's revolver yesterday. Inspector Warnock, who prosecuted, said that defendant made his living by smuggling arms into the interior of China. Mr. F. A. Hazeldan fined the defendant \$50, and ordered the revolver to be confiscated.

HIS Excellency the Governor authorises, until further notice, each of the Assistant Land Officers to grant licences for and on behalf of His Majesty for the conversion of any ground in the New Territories expressed in the Crown lease thereof to be demised as agricultural or garden ground into use for building purposes.

THE night that Marston, of the R.E.'s office, and his associates were arrested for demanding money, with menaces, and impersonating policemen, a native, one of the gang, escaped. Some days ago the police were successful in capturing this man. On Wednesday afternoon he was placed before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne in answer to the two charges. On the first he was sentenced to three months' hard labour and six hours' stocks, and on the second, a fine of \$150 was imposed.

IN Summary Jurisdiction, on Wednesday His Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, Justice Judge, presiding the Chun Wo Lee firm sued Chun Tin Wo for the recovery of the sum of \$33.20, being the amount of wages overdrawn by defendant while in the employ of the plaintiff firm as accountant. Defendant brought a counter-suit for recovery of \$55.40 being balance of wages alleged to be due by the firm to Chun Tin Wo. Both cases were ordered to be set down in Friday's list.

AN accident occurred in the engine-room of the Electric Tramway Company, at Howington Canal, on Saturday, with the result that a fitter named Li Sing, in their employment, had to be removed in an ambulance to the Government Civil Hospital. The unfortunate man, before the accident, was up a ladder attending to some work, when, suddenly the ladder, which was placed too much on the perpendicular, fell over while Sing was at work. The fitter fell violently to the ground and broke his left leg.

H.E. Hu Wei-tei, Chinese Minister to Russia, has sent the following telegram to the Wai-wu:—"The Russian Government considers, seeing that the Military Governors of Heilungkiang and Li are enthusiastically reforming their administrations and drilling troops, that China has some designs on her borders, intimating to Russia its interests, and has ordered the Russian authorities in Heilungkiang and Turkestan to watch the attitude of China and safeguard the influence of Russia."

It is stated that the organisation of the Japanese shipping combine under the auspices of the Shipowners' League is making fair progress. About half of the shipowners belonging to the League have already agreed to join, and the aggregate tonnage of their steamers (not admitting any vessel of less than 2,000 tons) amounts to about 130,000. There are favourable indications of a further increase in the number of those who will support the plan. A meeting of the organisers was to be held in Tokyo about the 10th March.

WE publish on Wednesday the prospectus of what promises to be a very successful public company which is proposed to establish in Shanghai. Its objects is the production of oil, for which there is an unlimited demand, from cotton seed, bean, etc. It will have an ample capital, and already a number of influential men have subscribed for shares. Equipped with the most modern automatic machinery, the proposed factory has most favourable prospects. The list of applications for shares closes on the 7th of April next.—N. C. D. News.

THROUGH, it is alleged teasing a woman at West Point on Sunday, a couple is now being treated at the Government Civil Hospital for injuries he received. It appeared that the couple is a student of the woman's home at West Point and in an argument a quarrel began. The man, it is stated, insulted the woman with the result that he was stabbed with a knife. The woman was charged at the Police Court this morning for doing grievous bodily harm to the couple. As the man is unable to leave hospital the case had to be adjourned.

AN Indian watchman, residing at Quarry Bay, imagined a few nights ago that he heard someone prowling outside his mattress. He crawled quietly out of bed, got hold of a stout stick and rushed out of the door. He saw nobody, so he waited until some minutes later, when a Chinaman came passing by on his way to Shaukiwan. The Indian thought he had the right man, and walking up to the couple tested his skill with the stick. The couple retaliated, with the result that both were arrested. On Wednesday morning the Indian was charged with assault and had to pay a fine of \$5.

ON Thursday St. George's Hall, City Hall, presented a very gay and animated scene, the occasion being the A.D.C.'s dance, which is now becoming an annual function, taking place shortly after the conclusion of their midwinter performances. As usual, this dance proved a most successful and delightful affair, the Band—the Royal West Kent's—the programme, the floor, and last but not necessarily least, the supper, left absolutely nothing to be desired. The dance partook of the nature of a Fancy Dress Ball, and costumes worn in *Princess Tiao* were very much in evidence.

FOR being concerned in a gang robbery in Singapore, a coolie was sentenced to 14 years' hard labour. On hearing the sentence prisoner excitedly protested his innocence and loudly appealed for mercy. When this was of no avail he endeavoured to pull his tongue out. The warden in charge, being unable single-handed to remove the prisoner, the police stepped in, and it took two European sergeants, the warden and two natives to force the man down below. Eventually he became so violent that it was found necessary to put him in irons. His shrieks and wails disturbed the Court for some time.

ON account of the unpopularity of Viceroy Tsen Ch'un-hsuen, of Canton, it would appear that there is not a single provincial Government in the Empire that wishes to have his Excellency over it, while matters have now come to such a pass in Canton that it is only a question of months for his Excellency to vacate his present post. The Imperial Government, on the other hand, does not like to shelve him, and so as a last resort His Majesty, it is reported, will be asked shortly to create Tibet into a province and appoint Viceroy Tsen over that principality, with every prospect of success.—N. C. D. News.

A CAPITAL entertainment was given at St. Joseph's College on Thursday, when Professor W. Ryder gave an exhibition of conjuring and hypnotism in presence of a crowded audience of boys, both boarders and day scholars. The entertainment was of a character seldom presented in this part of the world, and certainly very infrequently seen by the younger generation. It may be imagined, therefore, that the fascinating display of legerdemain—in which the scholars will decidedly become adepts themselves if they give the attention to the science that they gave last night—and the equally mystical results in hypnotism secured for Professor Ryder, vociferous applause. Altogether the entertainment lasted about two hours, and during the greater part of that time the audience was rocking with laughter.

THERE was a special session of the Supreme Court on Tuesday to take evidence *de bene esse* in the disputed bill of exchange case, Mr. Playfair, contending that evidence taken at the city law court was inadmissible. The entry in Lemaire's book was quite correct and justified as it was only in that book that receipts for securities were entered. There was another book called the "register of custody receipts issued." This was in correction of his evidence previously given. The books were then sent for, and the evidence was proceeding.

MR. P. N. H. Jones, of the Public Works Department, gave a Quarry Bay ricksha coolie in charge on Tuesday afternoon, on the Shui-ki-wan Road for failing to complete a journey. Mr. Jones engaged the ricksha to go and inspect some work at the Metropole Hotel. Nearing his destination he got out of the vehicle and told the driver to follow. The coolie asked for *cumsha*. Mr. Jones told him to follow, as his services were still required. The coolie instead of waiting turned round to come back to the city. On his way back Mr. Jones met the coolie and charged him. He was let out on bail in the sum of \$10, and as the coolie did not appear in Court on Wednesday Mr. F. A. Hazeldan ordered the bail to be estrated.

THE fire brigade, in charge of Chief Inspector Baker, was called out at half-past twelve on Tuesday to a fire which had broken out at No. 150, Wing Lok Street, (second floor). The brigade was soon at work, but their efforts, directed in confining the flames to that particular house, proved fruitless, and the flames spread to the second floor of house No. 152. The firemen worked hard and when the fire was eventually extinguished it was found that the first and second floors of house No. 150 were gutted, while the second floor of the adjoining building had also suffered badly. The origin of the outbreak is as usual unknown, but the police are of opinion that the fire started between the staircase and cook-house of house No. 150. The insurance of house No. 150 is for \$5,000 and it is stated that that was the amount of claim yet done, while house No. 152 was insured for \$13,000.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No. 5102

號三十月二年二十三緒光

SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1906.

六拜禮

號七十月三英港香

330 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$10,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....
Sterling Reserve.....\$10,000,000
Silver Reserve.....\$9,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS.....\$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
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HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 24th February, 1906.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.
INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.
For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1902.

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....Sh. Taels 7,500,000
HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES:
Berlin, Calcutta, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Tsingtau, Yokohama.

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND BANKERS:
Koenigliche Siedlung (Preussische Staatsbank)
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Mendelssohn & Co.
M. A. von Rothschild & Soehne
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Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg.
Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Co., Koeln.
Bayerische Hypothek und Wechselbank, Muenchen.

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THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.
DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY.
DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account.
DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
HUGO SUTER,
Acting Manager.
Hongkong, 14th March, 1906.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(Netherlands Trading Society.)
ESTABLISHED 1824.
PAID-UP CAPITAL Fl. 45,000,000 (£3,750,000).
RESERVE FUND Fl. 5,000,000 (£417,000).

Head Office—AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai, Rangoon, Semarang, Sourabaya, Cheribon, Tegal, Pecalongan, Paseroean, Tjilatjap, Padang, Medan (Deli), Palembang, Kotabradja (Acheen), Telok-Semawe (Acheen), Bandjermain.

Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hankow, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, &c.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Accounts 2 per cent. on daily balances.
Fixed Deposits 12 months 4 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. 4 per cent. do.
Do. 3 do. 3 per cent. do.

L. ENGEL,
Agent.
Hongkong, 28th February, 1906.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....Yen 24,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP....." 18,000,000
CAPITAL UNCALLED....." 6,000,000
RESERVE FUND....." 9,940,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies:
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PARRS' BANK, LD.
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LD.

HONGKONG BRANCH:—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.
On fixed deposits for 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
On fixed deposits for 3 months at 3 per cent. per annum.
TAKAO TAKAMICHI,
Manager.
Hongkong, 25th September, 1905.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.
CAPITAL PAID-UP.....£800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£800,000
RESERVE FUND.....£875,000

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.
On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent.
" " " 6 months, 3 per cent.
" " " 3 months, 2 per cent.
T. P. COCHRANE,
Manager.
Hongkong, 18th May, 1905.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

FISCAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS AUTHORIZED.....GOLD \$10,000,000
CAPITAL PAID UP.....GOLD \$3,250,000
RESERVE FUND.....GOLD \$3,250,000

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.
LONDON OFFICE: THREADNEEDLE HOUSE, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS: NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED, UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LTD., BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.
THE Corporation transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—
For 12 months 4 per cent. per annum.
" " " 6 months 3 per cent. per annum.
" " " 3 months 2 per cent. per annum.
H. PINCKNEY,
Manager.
No. 9, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 19th September, 1905.

HONGKONG HIGH-LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

TIME TABLE.
WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 7.30 a.m. ... Every 30 minutes.
7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
8.30 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
1.30 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
2.00 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
2.30 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
3.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
4.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
6.30 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.
SATURDAYS.
Extra cars at 11.30 and 11.45 p.m.
SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDING, Des Voeux Road Central.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
Liquidators.
Hongkong, 12th July, 1905.

Mails.

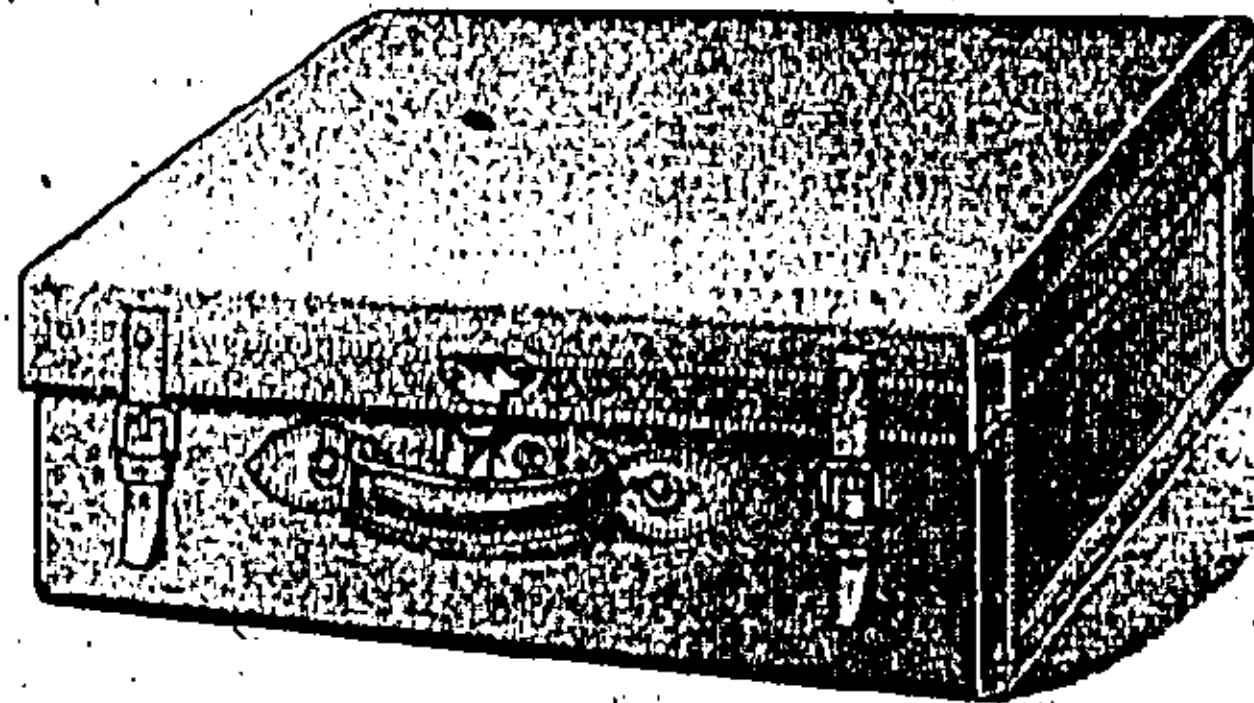
PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS.
SINGAPORE and BOMBAY	BANCA	About 18th March	Freight only.
(Calling at Penang and Colombo if sufficient inducement offers).	J. B. Fergusson		
YOKOHAMA VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	POGNA, 7,626 tons	About 20th March	Freight only.
	C. R. Longden, R.N.R.		
SHANGHAI	ARCADIA, 6,663 tons	About 23rd March	Freight and Passage.
	W. W. Cooke, R.N.R.		
LONDON, &c.	DELTA, 8,053 tons	24th March, Noon	See Special Advertisement.
	C. L. Daniel		
LONDON and ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES.	FORMOSA, 4,045 tons	About 28th March	Freight and Passage.
	B. W. H. Snow		

For Further Particulars, apply to
E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 16th March, 1906.

Entiminations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. SPECIAL VALUE IN SUIT CASES.



A LARGE SELECTION OF CABIN TRUNKS IN LEATHER, CANVAS, STEEL, CANE, ETC. ALL SIZES IN LEATHER KIT BAGS, HOLDALLS, COLLAR BOXES, HAT CASES, RUGS. ALL KINDS OF TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES.
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
Hongkong, 7th February, 1906.

SCOTCH WHISKIES.

	Per Dozen.
EXTRA SPECIAL FINEST LIQUEUR	\$14.50
V. O. S. (OLD MATURED)	\$18.50
FERRINTOSH (GREAT AGE VERY FINE)	\$32.00

CALDBECK MACGREGOR & CO. WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

15, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1906.

"MINIMAX" HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

MINIMAX SYNDICATE, LIMITED. LONDON, NEW YORK, BERLIN, HAMBURG, PARIS, VIENNA, MILAN, COPENHAGEN, ANTWERP, &c.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO., LOCAL AGENTS.

The most effective of all Hand Fire Extinguishing Apparatus.
NO PUMPS. NO HOSE. AUTOMATIC.
Extinguishes Oil, Varnish, Kerosene Oil, Tar, Benzine.
Guaranteed to remain in working order for any length of time.
SIMPLEST HANDLING.
Drive in the Knob and the apparatus is in action immediately, sending Spray nearly 40 feet.

IMPORTANT POINTS FOR CONSIDERATION.
Is Self-acting. Destroys all smoke. Can be used by anyone, even lady or child. Minimum of Price, Weight and Size.
Hongkong, 10th May, 1905.

For Sale.

FOR SALE. AT THE PEAK. AN ELEVEN-ROOMED HOUSE, with DRESSING, DRYING and BATHROOMS; distant thirteen minutes by chair from the Tram, fitted with superior bath and with Hot and Cold Water; large Kitchen; Laundry and Servants' Quarters. Can be used as one dwelling or divided into two.
For particulars and terms, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
Hongkong, 9th March, 1906.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED. PORTLAND CEMENT. In Casks of 375 lbs. net \$4.75 per Cask ex Factory. In Bags of 250 lbs. net \$2.80 per Bag ex Factory.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, 30th September, 1905.

Intimations.

A. CHAZALON & CO.

6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

NOTED for their WINES, SPIRITS and PROVISIONS of which they have always a large assortment in stock.
The oldest established EUROPEAN BAKERS in the Colony.
Hongkong, 30th September, 1905.

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD., have now 40,000 Cubic feet of COLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT. Stores will be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.
WM. PARLANE, Manager.
Hongkong, 22nd June, 1905.

GOVERNMENT CIVIL HOSPITAL.

is performed Free of Charge at the GOVERNMENT CIVIL HOSPITAL, TUNG WAH HOSPITAL, ALICE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL and NETHERSOLE HOSPITAL, on the days and at the times specified below, and that you are strongly advised to avail yourselves of this privilege and attend at one of these places with your CHILDREN to be VACCINATED in order to protect yourselves from Small-pox.
G. A. WOODCOCK, Secretary, Sanitary Board.

GOVERNMENT CIVIL HOSPITAL.

except SUNDAY, from 2 to 4 P.M. TUNG WAH HOSPITAL.—On the 1st day of the month (Chinese reckoning) and every alternate day subsequently, at 10 A.M. ALICE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.—On MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 12 Noon. NETHERSOLE HOSPITAL.—On WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 11 A.M.
Hongkong, 27th February, 1906.

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA (MITSUI & Co.)

HEAD OFFICE:—1, SURUGA-CHO, TOKYO.
LONDON BRANCH:—34, LIME STREET, E.C.
HONGKONG BRANCH:—PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, 100, HOUSE STREET.

OTHER OFFICES:
New York, San Francisco, Hamburg, Bombay, Singapore, Sourabaya, Manila, Amoy, Shanghai, Chiofoo, Tientsin, Newchwang, Port Arthur, Seoul, Chemulpo, Yokohama, Yokosuka, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Matsuyama, Kure, Shimoda, Moji, Wakamatsu, Karatsu, Kuchinotsu, Sasebo, Misaki, Hakodate, Taipei, &c.

Telegraphic Address: "MITSUI" (A.B.C. and A.I. Codes).
CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and Arsenal and the State Railways; Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail and Freight Steamers.
SOLE PROPRIETORS of the Famous Mitsu, Tagawa, Yamano and Ida Coal Mines; and SOLE AGENTS for Fujinotsu, Hokoku, Hondo, Ichimura, Kanada, Mameda, Mannoura, Onoura, Otsuji, Sasahara, Tsubakuro, Yoshinotsu, Yoshio, Yonokibara and other Coals.
S. MINAMI, Manager, Hongkong.

D. NOMA, TATTOOER.

60, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
THE Public are informed that my Parlours are open from 9 A.M. all day. My 32 years' experience in TATTOOING is a guarantee of good work and prompt execution. My Colours are absolutely fast and perfectly harmless, and produce a charming effect not attained by any other, as their composition is only known to me. H. R. H. The Duke of York, and H. I. H. The Emperor of Russia, both honoured me with their patronage; besides many others of High Rank. Prices Moderate and satisfaction guaranteed as attested by 3,700 Recommendations which I have received from all sources.
Hongkong, 16th November, 1904.

Hotels.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.
Military Band during dinner on Saturday Nights.
H. HAYNES, Manager.
Hongkong, 15th March, 1906.

VICTORIA HOTEL, SHAM EEN, CANTON.

ON THE BRITISH CONCESSION.
MACAO HOTEL, MACAO, CHINA.
IN THE CENTRE OF THE PRAIA GRANDE.

BOTH HOTELS UNDER EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.
EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE FOR RESIDENTS AND TOURISTS.
WM. FARMER, Proprietor.

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN.

PLUNKET'S GAP, the PEAK, near the TRAM TERMINUS, Tel. 56.
For Terms, &c., apply to the MANAGER.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1906.

KOWLOON HOTEL.

Cable Address:—"Chef."
J. W. OSBORNE, Proprietor and Manager.
Hongkong, 10th May, 1905.

CONNAUGHT HOTEL.

HONGKONG.
A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL HOTEL, situated near the BANKS, PRINCIPAL OFFICES and in the MAIN STREET.
Large and lofty Rooms, Elegantly Furnished. Flush Water Lavatories. Excellent Cuisine and Wines. Hot and Cold Water Baths and Shower Baths. Under European Management. Launch Service for Guests.
Hongkong, 16th June, 1905.

TSIN TING.

LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY. STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'AGUIAR STREET. REASONABLE FEES. Consultation Free.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1904.

Dr. M. H. CHAUN.

THE LATEST METHOD of the AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY, 37, DES VOUEX ROAD CENTRAL. From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Hongkong, 22nd July, 1905.

WHEN YOU SEND YOUR "BOY" FOR
Fresh Australian Butter
See that he gets the "Princess" brand, the best made in Australia.
The wrapper of every pat bears our name and address.
THE MUTUAL STORES,
GENERAL STOREKEEPERS.
HONGKONG AND CANTON.
Hongkong, 20th September, 1905.

Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM,"2,363 tons.....Captain H. D. Jones.
 "POWAN,"2,338 "....." W. A. Valentine.
 "FATSHAN,"2,260 "....." R. D. Thomas.
 "HANKOW,"3,073 "....." C. V. Lloyd.
 "KINSHAN,"1,995 "....." J. J. Lossius.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8.30 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 9 P.M. and 10.30 P.M. (Saturday excepted).
 Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8.30 A.M., 3 P.M. and 5.30 P.M. (Sunday excepted).

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HEUNGSHAN,"1,995 tons.....Captain G. F. Morrison, R.M.R.
 Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 2 P.M. Departures on Sundays at Noon.
 Departures from Macao to Hongkong daily at 8 A.M.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "LUNGSHAN,"2,119 tons.....Captain T. Hamlin.
 This steamer leaves Canton for Macao every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at about 8 A.M.; and leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 7.30 A.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K., C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM,"588 tons.....Captain J. Willox.
 "NANNING,"569 "....." C. Butchart.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8 A.M. calling at Yunkai, Mahning, Kumchuk, Kau-Kong, Samshui, Howlik, Shiu-Hing, Luk-Po, Luk-To, Lo-Ting-Hau, Tak-Hing, Doshing and Fung-Chuen. Departures from Wuchow for Canton calling at the above ports every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8.30 A.M.

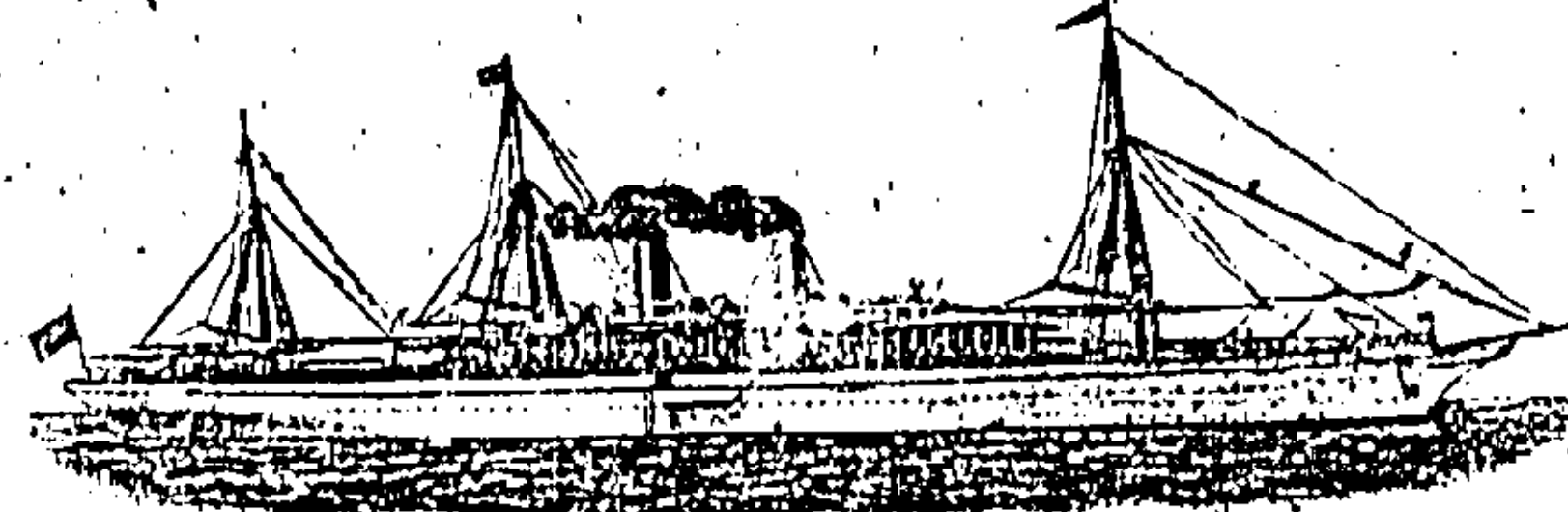
Fares:—Canton to Wuchow.....Single \$15.00. Return \$25.00.
 Canton to Tak Hing.....Single \$12.50. Return \$21.00.
 Canton to Samshui.....Single \$7.50.

The above vessels have superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Meals charged extra.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—
 HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,
 Hotel Mansions, (First Floor) opposite the Hongkong Hotel,
 Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
 Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 13th February, 1906.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY.'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only Line that Maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line." Saving 3 to 7 Days Ocean Trial.

12 Days YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER. 21 Days HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.	(Subject to Alteration).
R.M.S.	Tons
"EMPRESS OF CHINA".....6,000.....	WEDNESDAY, Mar. 28.....April 18
"ATHENIAN".....2,440.....	WEDNESDAY, April 11.....May 5
"EMPRESS OF INDIA".....6,000.....	WEDNESDAY, April 18.....May 9
"MONTEAGLE".....5,500.....	WEDNESDAY, May 2.....May 26
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN".....6,000.....	WEDNESDAY, May 9.....May 30
"TARTAR".....4,425.....	WEDNESDAY, May 23.....June 16

The Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA, connecting at VANCOUVER with the COMPANY'S PALATIAL OVERLAND TRAINS FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class.....via St. Lawrence £60. Via New York £62.
 Hongkong to London, Intermediate on Steamers, and 1st Class Rail.....£40. " £42.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE," "TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" carry "Intermediate" Passengers only at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD.
 SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to
 D. E. BROWN, General Agent,
 Hongkong, 14th March, 1906. Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier. [13]

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

OSTASTATISCHER DIENST.

(Taking Cargo at through Rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS; NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. (Subject to Alteration).

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.
TEUTONIA.....	HAMBURG.	17th March } Freight.
Oesterreich.....	(Calling at SINGAPORE).	
LIBERIA.....	HAMBURG.	18th March } Freight.
Kler.....	(Calling at SINGAPORE).	
SAXONIA.....	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	21st March } Freight.
Sachs.....	(Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).	
SILESIA*.....	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	31st March } Freight and Passengers.
Bahle.....	(Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).	
SCANDIA*.....	HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG.	13th April } Freight and Passengers.
v. Dühren.....	(Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).	
SENEGAMBIA.....	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	21st April } Freight.
Peter.....	(Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).	
SEGOVIA.....	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	5th May } Freight.
Schönfeldt.....	(Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).	
C. FERD. LAEISZ.....	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	16th May } Freight.
Meyerlercke.....	(Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).	
VANDALIA.....	NEW YORK.	About middle of May } Freight.
Hase.....	(Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).	

* Special attention of intending Passengers is drawn to the splendid accommodation of this steamer. Saloon and cabins amply lighted throughout by Electricity. Duly qualified Doctors are carried.

For further Particulars, apply to
 HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
 Hongkong Office,
 King's Buildings.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1906.

Mails.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

EUROPEAN LINE.

STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG.

Steamers will also call at GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON to land Passengers and Luggage.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading for all European, North and South American Ports.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES.
BAYERN.....	WEDNESDAY, 28th March.
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD.....	WEDNESDAY, 11th April.
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH.....	WEDNESDAY, 25th April.
SACHSEN.....	WEDNESDAY, 9th May.
PRINZ HEINRICH.....	WEDNESDAY, 23rd May.
ROON.....	WEDNESDAY, 6th June.
PREUSSEN.....	WEDNESDAY, 20th June.
ZIETEN.....	WEDNESDAY, 4th July.
GNEISENAU.....	WEDNESDAY, 18th July.
BAYERN.....	WEDNESDAY, 1st August.
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD.....	WEDNESDAY, 15th August.
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH.....	WEDNESDAY, 29th August.
SACHSEN.....	WEDNESDAY, 12th September.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of March, 1906, at Noon, the Steamship BAYERN, Capt. Formes, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, Calling at NAPLES and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON, on MONDAY, the 26th instant, Cargo and Specie will be received on Board until 5 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 27th instant, and Parcel will be received at the Agency's Office until NOON, on TUESDAY, the 27th instant.

Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than £2.00 and Parcels should not exceed Two Cubic Feet in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewardsesses. Linen can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
TO NAPLES, GENOA & GIBRALTAR ...	£61. 0. 0.	£42. 0. 0.	£22. 0. 0.
Return	91. 0. 0.	63. 0. 0.	33. 0. 0.
TO SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN and HAMBURG	65. 0. 0.	44. 0. 0.	24. 0. 0.
Return	97. 0. 0.	66. 0. 0.	36. 0. 0.
TO NEW YORK VIA SUEZ:			
VIA NAPLES, GENOA OR GIBRALTAR ...	64. 0. 0.	44. 0. 0.	26. 0. 0.
Return	115. 0. 0.	79. 0. 0.	47. 0. 0.
VIA BREMEN OR SOUTHAMPTON	68. 0. 0.	46. 0. 0.	27. 0. 0.
Return	123. 0. 0.	83. 0. 0.	49. 0. 0.

In the event of the passenger leaving the Mail Steamer at Naples, Genoa or Gibraltar and travelling to Bremen or Southampton overland THE SAME RATES TO BE APPLIED AS VIA NAPLES, GENOA OR GIBRALTAR, but in this case the cost of the railway trip, etc., to be at passenger's expense.

TOUR VIA INDIA:

Passengers have the option of using a Steamer of the British India S. N. Co. from SINGAPORE to CALCUTTA instead of an Imperial Mail steamer from Singapore to Colombo. The cost of the journey from Calcutta to Colombo by rail or steamer is however not included.

Interruption of the Voyage in Egypt:

Passengers to Europe and New York are entitled to travel by the N. D. L. Mediterranean Steamers from Alexandria to Naples or Marseilles instead of using an Imperial Mail Steamer from Port Said.

JAPAN-CHINA-AUSTRALIA LINE, VIA NEW GUINEA.

STEAM FOR MANILA, SIMPSONHAFEN, FRIEDRICH-WILHELMSHAFEN, HERBERTSHOEHE, MATUPI, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. (Subject to alteration).

STEAMERS.	Tons.	SAILING DATES.
PRINZ WALDEMAR.....	3,227	TUESDAY, 3rd April.
PRINZ SIGISMUND.....	3,302	TUESDAY, 1st May.
WILLEHAD.....	4,763	TUESDAY, 29th May.

ON TUESDAY, the 3rd April, 1906, at Noon, the Steamship PRINZ WALDEMAR Capt. C. Woltemas, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, will leave this port as above. The steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess. Linen can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	1st Class	2nd Class
TO MANILA.....	\$50.00	\$30.00	\$20.00	Return \$80.00	\$50.00
TO NEW GUINEA.....	£18. 10	£18. 10	£14. 00	Return £42. 15	£27. 15
TO BRISBANE.....	£30. 00	£20. 00	£14. 00	Return £54. 00	£36. 00
TO SYDNEY.....	£33. 00	£23. 00	£15. 00	Return £59. 10	£41. 10
TO MELBOURNE.....	£34. 10	£24. 10	£16. 00	Return £62. 5	£44. 5
TO YOKOHAMA.....	\$80.00	\$60.00	\$40.00	Return \$170.00	\$120. 0
TO KOBE.....	\$95.00	\$70.00	\$50.00	Return \$170.00	\$120. 0
TO YOKOHAMA & back from KOBE to HONGKONG ...	\$140.00	\$100.00			

THROUGH RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

	1st Class
TO EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA AND COLOMBO by Imperial Mail Steamer.....	£97. 0. 0.
TO EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA AND AMERICA.....	96. 0. 0.

From Australia to New York via Vancouver by the C. P. R. Co.'s steamers, or via San Francisco by the O. S. S. Co.'s Steamers, and from New York to Europe by the magnificent express steamers of N. D. L.

SAILINGS OUTWARDS.

EUROPEAN & AUSTRALIAN SERVICE.

FOR	ABOUT
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.....	PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH.....WEDNESDAY, 28th March.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.....	SACHSEN.....WEDNESDAY, 11th April.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE.....	PRINZ SIGISMUND*.....WEDNESDAY, 11th April.

* Reaching Yokohama in less than 6 days.

TRANS-PACIFIC THROUGH TICKETS FROM HONGKONG.

Via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO to NEW YORK by the C. P. R. Co.'s steamers. P. M. S. S. Co. & O. S. S. Co. T. K. K. & from NEW YORK to EUROPE by the magnificent Express Steamers of the Norddeutscher Lloyd are issued at the following rates:

	1st Class
TO LONDON VIA PLYMOUTH OR SOUTHAMPTON.....	£62. 0. 0.
TO BREMEN.....	63. 10. 0.
TO PARIS VIA CHERBOURG.....	65. 0. 0.
TO NAPLES, GENOA VIA GIBRALTAR.....	65. 0. 0.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & CO., AGENTS.

Hongkong, 15th March, 1906.

Intimations.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside, 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft., bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft., bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work, and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

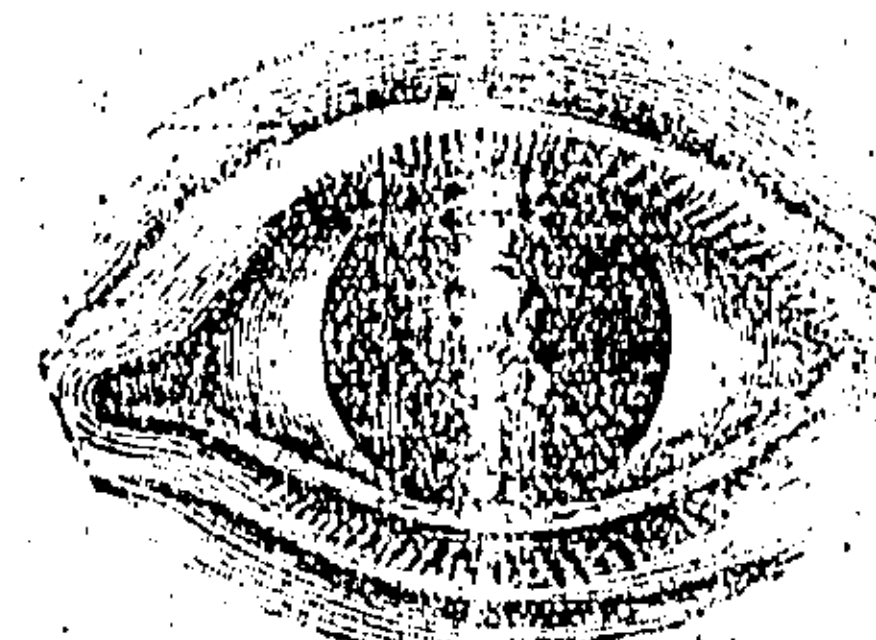
Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 378, 506, or 681
 Telegrams, "Dook, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.
 Liebers, Scotts, A. I. and Watkins.
 Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

[39]

EYES



RIGHT!

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
 3, PEDDER STREET, HONGKONG.

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements. Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight"—free.

LONDON, CALCUTTA, SHANGHAI,
 21, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C. 59, Bentinck Street. 565, Nanking Road.
 Hongkong, 27th November, 1905.

[48]

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP CO. HONGKONG-KONGMOON AND KAUKONG LINES.

S.S. "T. K. HING."

SAILS every SUNDAY, TUESDAY, and THURSDAY, at 7 P.M., for the above Ports. THE ROUND TRIP OCCUPIES ONLY 36 HOURS.

HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SAN-UI."

SAILING TWICE A WEEK. THE ROUND TRIP OCCUPIES 54 DAYS. THE steamers sail from HONGKONG to SAMSHUI, SHUHING, TAKING and WUCHOW. They pass through the Canton delta, and steam up about 150 miles through the gorges, and beautiful scenery of the West River.

Fare for the Round Trip\$30
 These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted by Electricity. For further information, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
 AGENTS,
 WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. CO.,
 HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 23rd December, 1905.

[14]

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN. REGULAR THREE WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Steamer.	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
TJILATJAP...	JAPAN	Second half March	JAVA PORTS	Second half March
TJIMAH...	JAPAN	First half April	JAVA PORTS	First half April
TJILIWONG.	JAVA	First half April	JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI	Second half April
TJIPANAS...	JAPAN	Second half April	JAVA PORTS	First half May

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

THE HEAD AGENCY
 OF THE
 JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 375.
 YORK BUILDINGS, 1st Floor.
 Hongkong, 17th March, 1906.

[15]

KWONG SANG & Co., No. 79, WELLINGTON STREET.

GENERAL DRAPERS, MANUFACTURERS and DEALERS in Ladies, and Children's Underwear, Silk, Pongee, Grass-cloth, Fancy, and Piece Goods, &c.
 Latest style of Ladies' Blouses and Gentlemen's Shirts made to order.

TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1906.

[180]

THE HONGKONG STUDIO. HIGHER CLASS PHOTOGRAPHER.

41 & 43, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, TOP FLOOR.

PORTRAITS, GROUPS, and ENLARGING and COPYING in all Sizes.

LARGE SELECTION OF VIEWS ALWAYS ON HAND.

PRICE VERY MODERATE.

Hongkong, 14th September, 1905.

INCANDESCENT GASOLINE LAMPS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS from the best makers.

INCANDESCENT MANTLES, CHIMNEYS, GLOBES, SHADES, &c. for GASOLINE AND GAS LAMPS at the most moderate prices.

Lamps fixed up & Buyers freed of charge.

Naphtha of the best kind kept in stock.

TAI KWONG CO., 56, Lyndhurst Terrace.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1904.

[16]

Intimation.

Powell's

SPECIALISTS

IN

EASY CHAIRS.

SEE WINDOWS

FOR

OUR

LATEST PRODUCTION.

THE

'CARISBROOKE'

\$15.50 only,

IN SIX

ARTISTIC

DESIGNS,

THE "ACME"

OF

COMFORT.

TAKE THE

ELEVATOR

TO THE

FIRST FLOOR

"ALEXANDRA

BUILDINGS"

AND SEE

OUR FULL

RANGE OF

DESIGNS.

Wm. POWELL,
LTD.,

House Furnishers,

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 20th March, 1906.

Intimations.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-THIRD ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE COMPANY will be held at the Office of the General Agents, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st March, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1905.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 8th to 20th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 27th February, 1906. [283]

THE GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Office of the Company, St. George's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 24th day of March, 1906, at 11.30 o'clock A.M., when the subjoined Resolution which was passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on 7th March, 1906, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution.

RESOLUTION.

"That the Capital of the Company be increased to \$2,000,000 by the creation of an issue of 50,000 New Shares of \$10 each, fully paid up to be offered at par and if accepted to be allotted to the persons constituting the shareholders of the Company according to the Company's register of shareholders on the first day of July, 1906, in the proportion of one new share for every three old shares in the Company held by the respective shareholders thereof, the amount payable on each of such new shares to be paid on the 31st day of July, 1906, and that failing such allotment as aforesaid the said new shares be disposed of by the General Managers in accordance with the Company's Articles of Association."

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 7th March, 1906. [324]

LUZON SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE COMPANY will be held at the Office of the General Agents, on SATURDAY, the 31st March, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1905.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th to 31st March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1906. [349]

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTEENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED, will be held at the Bank premises, Queen's Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 14th April, at Noon, for the purposes following, namely:—

To receive and consider statement of accounts and balance sheet to 31st December, 1905, the reports of the Directors and Auditors thereon, to elect Auditors and transact the other ordinary business of the Company.

The TRANSFER BOOKS and REGISTER OF MEMBERS OF the Company will be CLOSED from the 31st day of March to 14th April, 1906, both days inclusive.

By Order, G. C. MOXON,
Managing Director.

Hongkong, 15th March, 1906. [351]

PERFUMERY AND TOILET SOAPS.

JUST RECEIVED a large consignment of the above from Messrs. COLGATE & Co. and Messrs. ATKINSON & Co. and now I am in a position to supply all their Toilet requisites at a specially reduced rate.

An early inspection invited.

Liberal terms to large consumers.

Price-lists will be forwarded on applications.

H. RUTONJEE,
Hongkong and Kowloon.

Hongkong, 15th March, 1906. [364]

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS.

COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTOR AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

GROUND FLOOR.

ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,

HONGKONG.

SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

HARTMANN'S RAHTJEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION RED HAND BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT, DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES,

&c., &c., &c.

Sole Agents for

FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM

and

P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SCOTCH WHISKY, &c.

EVERY KIND OF

SHIPS STORES AND REQUISITES

ALWAYS IN STOCK

AT

REASONABLE PRICES

[42] Hongkong, 7th March, 1906. [31]

Intimations.

DONE BY TRYING.

Nobody can tell what he can do till he tries. When a thing ought to be done the modern spirit moves us to keep working away at it until it is done. In the face of this idea the "impossible" vanishes. Where there's a will, there's a way. "If we could but rob cod liver oil of its sickening taste and smell and then combine it with two or three other ingredients we should possess the best remedy in the world for certain diseases that are now practically incurable." So said a famous English physician twenty-five years ago. "But it will never be done," he added. "You can no more turn cod liver oil into a pleasant palatable medicine, than you can turn the Codfish itself into a Bird 'a Paradise.'" Yet he lived to admit that in WAMPOL'S PREPARATION

the "impossible" had been accomplished. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. This remedy is freed from the bad peculiarities Dr. Frothingham so detested, and it is precisely the splendid medicine he wished for. Use it freely and confidently for Anemia, Hysteria, Wasting Complaints, Blood Impurities, Asthma, and Throat and Lung Troubles, Dr. W. H. B. Aikins, F. R. C. P., London, M. D. C. M., Victoria University, M. B., Toronto University, Consulting Physician to Toronto General Hospital, says: "I am much pleased to state that the results from using Wampol's Preparation of Cod Liver Oil have been uniformly satisfactory; it appealed to me as being prepared according to correct scientific principles." It increases the appetite and influences the digestion of food; it is delicious to take, will not disappoint you and is effective from the first dose. "It represents the dawn of progress." At chemists everywhere.

SELF CURE NO FICTION!

MARVEL UPON MARVEL!

NO SUFFERER

NEED NOW DESPAIR,

BUT WITHOUT RUNNING A DOCTOR'S BILL OR FALLING INTO THE DEEP DITCH OF QUACK MEDICINE.

THE WAMPOL THERAPY.

THERAPY No. 1—A Sovereign

Remedy for the primary and secondary ailments of the urinary system, such as catarrh, cystitis, etc., and all other ailments of the urinary system.

THERAPY No. 2—A Sovereign

Remedy for the primary and secondary ailments of the respiratory system, such as catarrh, bronchitis, etc., and all other ailments of the respiratory system.

THERAPY No. 3—A Sovereign

Remedy for the primary and secondary ailments of the digestive system, such as catarrh, gastritis, etc., and all other ailments of the digestive system.

THERAPY No. 4—A Sovereign

Remedy for the primary and secondary ailments of the nervous system, such as catarrh, neuritis, etc., and all other ailments of the nervous system.

THERAPY No. 5—A Sovereign

Remedy for the primary and secondary ailments of the circulatory system, such as catarrh, arteritis, etc., and all other ailments of the circulatory system.

THERAPY No. 6—A Sovereign

Remedy for the primary and secondary ailments of the reproductive system, such as catarrh, prostatitis, etc., and all other ailments of the reproductive system.

THERAPY No. 7—A Sovereign

Remedy for the primary and secondary ailments of the endocrine system, such as catarrh, thyroiditis, etc., and all other ailments of the endocrine system.

THERAPY No. 8—A Sovereign

Remedy for the primary and secondary ailments of the excretory system, such as catarrh, nephritis, etc., and all other ailments of the excretory system.

THERAPY No. 9—A Sovereign

Remedy for the primary and secondary ailments of the integumentary system, such as catarrh, dermatitis, etc., and all other ailments of the integumentary system.

THERAPY No. 10—A Sovereign

Remedy for the primary and secondary ailments of the musculoskeletal system, such as catarrh, myositis, etc., and all other ailments of the musculoskeletal system.

THERAPY No. 11—A Sovereign

Remedy for the primary and secondary ailments of the sensory system, such as catarrh, neuritis, etc., and all other ailments of the sensory system.

THERAPY No. 12—A Sovereign

Remedy for the primary and secondary ailments of the motor system, such as catarrh, myositis, etc., and all other ailments of the motor system.

THERAPY No. 13—A Sovereign

Remedy for the primary and secondary ailments of the nervous system, such as catarrh, neuritis, etc., and all other ailments of the nervous system.

THERAPY No. 14—A Sovereign

Remedy for the primary and secondary ailments of the circulatory system, such as catarrh, arteritis, etc., and all other ailments of the circulatory system.

THERAPY No. 15—A Sovereign

Remedy for the primary and secondary ailments of the reproductive system, such as catarrh, prostatitis, etc., and all other ailments of the reproductive system.

THERAPY No. 16—A Sovereign

Remedy for the primary and secondary ailments of the endocrine system, such as catarrh, thyroiditis, etc., and all other ailments of the endocrine system.

THERAPY No. 17—A Sovereign

Remedy for the primary and secondary ailments of the excretory system, such as catarrh, nephritis, etc., and all other ailments of the excretory system.

THERAPY No. 18—A Sovereign

Remedy for the primary and secondary ailments of the integumentary system, such as catarrh, dermatitis, etc., and all other ailments of the integumentary system.

THERAPY No. 19—A Sovereign

Remedy for the primary and secondary ailments of the musculoskeletal system, such as catarrh, myositis, etc., and all other ailments of the musculoskeletal system.

THERAPY No. 20—A Sovereign

Remedy for the primary and secondary ailments of the sensory system, such as catarrh, neuritis, etc., and all other ailments of the sensory system.

THERAPY No. 21—A Sovereign

Remedy for the primary and secondary ailments of the motor system, such as catarrh, myositis, etc., and all other ailments of the motor system.

THERAPY No. 22—A Sovereign

Remedy for the primary and secondary ailments of the nervous system, such as catarrh, neuritis, etc., and all other ailments of the nervous system.

THERAPY No. 23—A Sovereign

Remedy for the primary and secondary ailments of the circulatory system, such as catarrh, arteritis, etc., and all other ailments of the circulatory system.

THERAPY No. 24—A Sovereign

Remedy for the primary and secondary ailments of the reproductive system, such as catarrh, prostatitis, etc., and all other ailments of the reproductive system.

THERAPY No. 25—A Sovereign

Remedy for the primary and secondary ailments of the endocrine system, such as catarrh, thyroiditis, etc., and all other ailments of the endocrine system.

THERAPY No. 26—A Sovereign

Remedy for the primary and secondary ailments of the excretory system, such as catarrh, nephritis, etc., and all other ailments of the excretory system.

THERAPY No. 27—A Sovereign

Remedy for the primary and secondary ailments of the integumentary system, such as catarrh, dermatitis, etc., and all other ailments of the integumentary system.

THERAPY No. 28—A Sovereign

Remedy for the primary and secondary ailments of the musculoskeletal system, such as catarrh, myositis, etc., and all other ailments of the musculoskeletal system.

THERAPY No. 29—A Sovereign

Remedy for the primary and secondary ailments of the sensory system, such as catarrh, neuritis, etc., and all other ailments of the sensory system.

THERAPY No. 30—A Sovereign

Remedy for the primary and secondary ailments of the motor system, such as catarrh, myositis, etc., and all other ailments of the motor system.

THERAPY No. 31—A Sovereign

Remedy for the primary and secondary ailments of the nervous system, such as catarrh, neuritis, etc., and all other ailments of the nervous system.

THERAPY No. 32—A Sovereign

Remedy for the primary and secondary ailments of the circulatory system, such as catarrh, arteritis, etc., and all other ailments of the circulatory system.

THERAPY No. 33—A Sovereign

Remedy for the primary and secondary ailments of the reproductive system, such as catarrh, prostatitis, etc., and all other ailments of the reproductive system.

THERAPY No. 34—A Sovereign

Remedy for the primary and secondary ailments of the endocrine system, such as catarrh, thyroiditis, etc., and all other ailments of the endocrine system.

ANTI-FOOT-BINDING PROCLAMATION.

H.E. Chou, Acting Governor-General of the Two Kwang, and his four colleagues the Governor of this and the two adjoining provinces also three Treasurers have issued this Proclamation for general instruction.

On the 23rd day of the 12th month of the 27th year of Kwang Hsu a Decree was issued by the Throne that the old practice of foot-binding among the women and girls of China was quite contrary to nature and that hereafter the noble and geirly must use their influence with the people towards gradually eliminating such a bad custom.

This being the Imperial Command we observe that foot-binding is a foolish custom handed down from past generations and is confined to China alone of the whole world. Its evil effects are many, among which there are four principal ones:—(1.) It is contrary to kindness. The love of parents for their children has no limitations, but when a mother has her daughter's feet bound, inflicting injuries on bone, muscle and flesh, pitilessly regardless of the victim's cries, nothing could surpass this in depth of cruelty and unrighteousness. (2.) It brings shame. For girls' virtue is all-important. The cultivation of artificial beauty is not honourable. The real object of foot-binding is nothing else than to attract the admiration of men. There is no greater depth of shame. (3.) It causes weakness. Girls in having their feet bound are injured in their constitutions and contract more diseases. Since they themselves are not able to do anything, the lack of vital strength in the mothers produces weakly children and thus harm is done to the State. (4.) It causes poverty. The great principle in the production of wealth is that the producer outnumber the consumers. Women with bound feet are by their weakness incapacitated for work and have to depend on others. One half of the people of the nation being consumers, how can they prevent poverty although they do not wish for it. The above are the most serious evils, but besides these there are others beyond number. In late years, of course, learned and wise persons have recognized the injuriousness of the practice, but it is deep rooted and its eradication is not an easy matter. Moreover, one complication is the marriage difficulty and because of this the nation is observed and reform is feared.

Now, happily, the Imperial Edict to put an end to this bad custom has been received and the subjects of our country one and all should assist to carry out Their Majesties' noble idea for a uniform change. The high families should first make the reform as an example to others, establish public societies, and use their influence with the common and ignorant people. The lower classes will then unite to protect the weaker sex so that poor families have strong healthy women for the household work. Thus very great improvement will result in the mode of living and the customs of the people.

Now, fearing that this mere admonition may have no result and arouse no enthusiasm, We Officers of State assure you gentry and people that, if by energetic representations you are able to effect substantial reform, you will be recommended by your respective local authorities in the case of the gentry for rewards such as a honorific tablet or brevet rank in the case of expectant officials by substantive promotion, and in the case of heads or guards of a village either by brevet rank or silver medals or in kind or by exemption from enforced labour. But those who do not exert themselves in exhortation, officials by substantive promotion, and in the case of heads or guards of a village either by brevet rank or silver medals or in kind or by exemption from enforced labour. But those who do not exert themselves in exhortation, officials by substantive promotion, and in the case of heads or guards of a village either by brevet rank or silver medals or in kind or by exemption from enforced labour. But those who do not exert themselves in exhortation, officials by substantive promotion, and in the case of heads or guards of a village either by brevet rank or silver medals or in kind or by exemption from enforced labour.

It is expected that the gentry and the people will as one body act in obedience to this Proclamation.

A JAPANESE BOY AND LORD NELSON.

TOUCHING LETTER TO THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY.

The following letter from a Japanese boy to the British Admiralty is published in the January issue of the Journal of the British Navy League:—

TRANSLATION.

"It is the greatest pleasure to me every time I hear from my teacher in the school here a story of England and her brave and loved Admiral Lord Nelson. It is owing to him that not only the seas about Great Britain, but that the seas around Japan can now be safely guarded. I look upon the celebration of the centenary of this great Admiral with the veneration I feel for my own mother's féic day; and, although ashamed of such a contribution, I beg to offer my small savings herewith towards the expenses of this great celebration, in the hope that your Excellency will kindly deign to accept it. This I beg from the bottom of my heart. The 38th year of Meiji, 10th month, 3rd day [say October 3rd, 1905].

(Signed) MASATANI YOSHIO-KUNI,

"Scholar of the Lower School, Toyama, Japan."

"To His Excellency,

"The Minister of Marine, Great Britain.

"With reverence.

"Should my letter arrive too late for the great celebration, I would beg that my contribution may still be used for expenses connected with the same. Receipt issued by the post office at Toyama, Province of Etchū, Japan, for 4 yen and 91 sen [say 10s.]

The Admiralty forwarded the subscription to the Navy League and sent the following letter to Nelson's youthful admirer in Japan:—

"Sir—My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have received with the greatest pleasure your letter of October 3, 1905, in which you enclose a sum of 4 yen and 92 sen (equivalent to 10s. English money) in aid of the expenses incurred in celebrating the centenary of the death of Vice-Admiral Lord Viscount Nelson. My Lords are deeply touched and gratified by the expression of your feelings of veneration for Lord Nelson's memory, and of your admiration at the great work performed by him, and they gladly accept your generous contribution, feeling that it is not the amount of the gift, but the sentiment which inspires it, that renders it valuable. The expenses in connection with the celebration of this centenary have, however, been borne by the Navy League, and my Lords have therefore handed over your donation to that body, feeling that by so doing they will be best meeting your wishes in the matter. The Navy League has gratefully accepted the amount, and propose to publish your letter in the League Journal, and to inscribe your name on the list of contributors.—I am, etc.

"C. I. THOMAS"

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Official Receiver in Bankruptcy, to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON TUESDAY, THURSDAY, SATURDAY, AND TUESDAY, the 20th, 22nd, 24th and 27th March, 1906, commencing each day at 2.30 P.M. sharp, respectively, at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, corner of Ice House Street;

A FINE COLLECTION OF OLD PEKIN CURIOS, comprising:—

Kanghi and Yung Ching VASES, BOWLS, WALL PLATES, TEA CUPS, SNUFF BOTTLES, JADESTONE EARRINGS and ORNAMENTS, &c., &c., &c.

ALSO A Quantity of BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, AND

One IRON SAFE, by Verstaen, Paris.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 15th March, 1906. [355]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, on

SATURDAY,

the 24th March, 1906, at Noon, at the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's premises, the following, EX SS. "OANFA,"

W. Y. T. & Co., 1,752 pcs. ROUGH LUMBER, AND

Ex SS. "TELEMACHUS,"

W. Y. T. & Co., 2,798 pcs. ROUGH LUMBER.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1906. [335]

NOTICE.

THE SALE BY AUCTION OF ALMAI BATU KAWAN AND PRYE ESTATES, stands postponed to a future date, of which due notice will be given.

KENNEDY & Co., Auctioneers.

Penang, 16th February, 1906. [276]

Notice of Firm.

NOTICE.

MR. RICHARD HANCOCK is authorised to sign the name of our Firm per Procuration.

SHEWAN, TOM

Intimations.



A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CHEMISTS BY APPOINTMENT

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

HYGIENOL

(REGISTERED).

A POWERFUL
DISINFECTANT,
GERMICIDE
DEODORISER
CHEAP
HARMLESS
EFFECTIVE

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED,

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1906.

TO PREVENT MISTAKES

WHEN BUYING

WHISKY,

PLEASE NOTE THAT

OUR

CLUB No. 1

IS THE ONLY CLUB WHISKY

IN THE COLONY AT

\$18 per Case.

WE CALL IT NO. 1 BECAUSE

IT IS SO IN

EVERY RESPECT

AND ALSO TO DISTINGUISH

FROM OTHERS.

GREGOR & Co.,

WINE MERCHANTS.

Hongkong, 25th October, 1905.

NOTICE.
All communications intended for publication in "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Lee House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.
Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.
The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.
SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE).
DAILY—\$30 per annum.
WEEKLY—\$18 per annum.
The rates per quarter and per month, proportional.
The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. On copy sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.
The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 30 cents per quarter.
Single Copies, Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-five cents.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1906.

THE QUESTION OF PIRACY.

Some time ago, when we received the annual reports issued by the Customs authorities in South China, we commented on the fact that each Commissioner laid special stress on the effects resulting from the piracies which had occurred within easy distance of every port along the coast. In the majority of instances, the pirates had exercised their nefarious calling with supreme success, killing and mutilating the unfortunate boatmen when resistance was offered, and in some cases sinking the junks after imprisoning the junkmen in the hold. The Customs Commissioners made strong representations to the Chinese Government to take active measures with the view of suppressing these gangs of pirates who haunted the principal waterways of the Kingdom, to the detriment of trade and the disgrace of the Empire. Yet not a finger has been moved by the Chinese Government in response to these appeals, with the result that the pirates, grown confident by repeated successes, and feeling secure in the absence of retributive measures being adopted, have become bolder and more audacious until now they appear in the open, and impudently flaunt their business in public, terrifying peaceful traders, and disorganising traffic at every centre. Such a condition of things cannot be allowed to continue. It was only the other day that a piratical gang "held up" a steam passenger boat—which had been built in Hongkong—and stole \$3,000 worth of goods from the officers and passengers. The fact that this was done in broad daylight shows the contemptuous scorn in which the robbers hold the Chinese authorities. Now, we learn that pirates, gaining assurance every day, as raid after raid is crowned with success and nothing is done to check their lawless and desperate ventures, have carried their operations beyond the bounds of the Canton and West River delta—which has always been a favourite hunting ground for desperadoes of this type—to the borders of Portuguese territory. At a spot not far distant from Macao a piratical gang attacked a defenceless trading vessel, flung the crew into the hold, battered down the hatches, secured \$3,000 worth of valuables, and decamped. After some time, the unfortunate traders managed to break open the hatchway and reach the deck, only to find that their vessel had been looted from stem to stern, the pirates having worked with the rapidity and fore-knowledge of where the valuables lay, born of previous experience in piracy. So long as the pirates confined their depredations to Chinese waters, the duty of rooting them out and inflicting condign punishment upon those captured devolved, in the first instance, on the Chinese Government. But when the pirates forsake their former haunts and plunder trading vessels in the high seas, or in the waters of other Powers, it becomes the manifest duty of the nations concerned to take the matter into their own hands, and sweep these wolf-hounds off the face of the sea. Portugal is unable to undertake the task with a single antiquated gunboat, so that once again Britain, as represented by her fleet in the China Sea, is morally bound to adopt the role of policeman, guarding and assisting traders, and executing summary vengeance on the malefactors who have become the terror of the coast. It may prove a thankless task, but the presence of pirates in waters adjacent to Hongkong means the total disorganisation of trade between this port and Chinese ports so far as the smaller craft are concerned, and the loss of trade to Hongkong means a similar loss to Great Britain. It has been proved that China is quite apathetic on the question of piracy, and however we may reprobate that attitude, and vent our disgust at the indifference of the Chinese authorities, we cannot be blind to the fact that Great Britain is the sufferer if these pests of humanity are allowed to exist. It seems ludicrous to speak of our boasted twentieth century civilisation when piracy abounds at our very doors, and it will be to the moral obloquy of the British Fleet if it is permitted to continue.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

St. Patrick, whose greatest exploit, from the outsider's point of view, was to clear "the distressful country" of snakes, will be honoured by all good Irishmen in Hongkong to-day. And yet St. Patrick was not an Irishman at all; he was, according to the best authority we have on the subject, a pure, out-and-out Scotsman, speaking the doric with such fluency that he frightened the poor wild Irish out of their wits. Whether he left the shores of "Bonnie Scotland" clad in a kilt and a sporran, or whether he was attired in what have, of late years, come to be known as rationals, it is impossible to say. On such points history is frightfully slack. It will describe where a man was born, where he was educated and when he went to Gaul; but it will carefully, as of malice aforethought, ignore his powers as an infant prodigy in the steam-whistle line, or his character as a speculator in saccharine products, or his general ability to illustrate that famous adage which runs to the effect that "the quickness of the hand deceives the eye." So that when we state that we have no knowledge whether he was reared on porridge and slops, or preferred pate-de-foie-gras and oysters, it will be understood we are speaking the absolute truth. The suggestion has been made that it was the Saint who, in his unregenerate days, introduced as a side-dish the well known and favourite Irish meal now known as "potatoes and point," but like all good stories that is probably a myth. What we, and everybody else, do not know about St. Patrick would fill the *Encyclopedia Britannica* twice over, including the latest addition to the series. But, we take it, he was a good, honest, sonny Scot, for the first thing he did was to rise from his cell and leave Scotland. Wherever he went he left his mark. He came from Kilpatrick, went to Dalpatrick, journeyed to Kirkpatrick, sailed from Portpatrick and so on, *ad lib.* He spent a short time in England, but the heathens there would have nothing to do with him, so he went across to the sister isle to fraternise with the genial, laughing, devil-may-care Irish. What St. Patrick did not do there is not worth doing. Whenever he thought his flock, or whatever he called them, were straying from the narrow way, he descended into purgatory and returned to tell them all about it. He must have scared the wits out of the simple, unsophisticated, peace-loving Irishmen of that day. It is rumoured that he invented a word called the "shillelagh" and employed it to punctuate his remarks. At any rate, there are half a dozen places in Ireland known to this very day as St. Patrick's Purgatory, or plain Purgatory. And what did St. Patrick find in Purgatory? We know what Sisyphus found, and Tantalus, and, later on, Dante. But St. Patrick knew his Irish and he dispensed with shower baths—which used to be the favourite penance inflicted on penitent Scots by the priests in the old days—or fiery darts, or boiling oil, or hard work. No. The worthy Saint said that refractory Irishmen would be set before delicious banquets with all the delicacies of the season spread out, wines galore, usquebaugh at every corner, and all the choicest titbits of the earth within reach. Then just as the bad and bold impenitent Irishman was about to reach forth his hand to grab the bottle, whoop and bedad! the whole shebeen would disappear; and the hungry or rather thirsty sinner would be left with nothing but a colic. The Irishmen who heard that sad and stirring story nearly fainted in terror and dismay at this terrible picture, and forthwith vowed obedience to the will and command of the Saint. So he became a power in the land and there was none to gainsay him. Now, the most famous thing that St. Patrick did was to clear snakes out of Ireland. But there was one old ruffian of a serpent who defied all the Saint's efforts to catch him. The serpent was as 'cute as a serpent should be, and he grinned at St. Patrick. Unfortunately, the serpent, although a wily old rascal, had met his match in the first serpent-charmer of the age. St. Patrick made a box, and calmly said "Come and have dinner with the family." The serpent said that to his great distress he had made another engagement, and could not accept the invitation that day. Besides the box was too small. St. Patrick invited him to try it, and after a long contention the serpent, to prove his case, jumped or crawled in. Then St. Patrick snapped down the lid saying "Aha and ohon," and threw the box into the sea. Now we know why there are waves, for they are caused by the writhings of the serpent imploring to be released by the Saint. It is a marvellous tale, and shows why St. Patrick is the Patron Saint of Ireland, and why the descendants of those who listened to his teachings are prepared to honour him to-day. St. Patrick being a Scotsman and an Irishman at the same time may help to prove why the two races have something in common; at any rate they have a strong belief in festivities and national celebrations, and, though deprived of a ball and a dinner, the Hongkong Irishmen will yet succeed, we have not the slightest doubt, in showing their regard to-night for the memory of St. Patrick.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The German mail of the 14th February was delivered in London on the 16th inst.

Mr. T. W. Clarke has been added to the list of authorized architects in the Colony.

New rules and regulations, made by the Governor in Council and relating to vessels arriving at this port with dangerous goods on board, are published in the local *Gazette*.

Messrs Howarth, Erskine & Co., have had their tender of \$69,743 for the construction of foundations in connection with the new Tan Tock Seng hospital, at Singapore, accepted.

According to the schedule just published by the Administration, the steamships of the Volunteer fleet will make twenty trips during the current year between Odessa and the Far East.

It is stated that the Chinese British subject, arrested in Bangkok recently in connection with the forged currency notes, has been committed for trial, after a preliminary inquiry at H. B. M. Consulate.

Under the Chinese Passenger Ship Act, the Governor has proclaimed that the voyage of a passenger steamer from Hongkong or any port of China to Ocean Island shall be deemed to be a voyage of not more than thirty days' duration.

It is officially notified that the timber jetty near the north-east angle of the reclamation formed in connection with the Naval Yard Extension Works at Arsenal Street may be used by the general public, and shall be known by the name of "Arsenal Street Wharf."

That portion of Madras hitherto known as Black Town will in future be called George Town. "A Gazette Extraordinary" issued by the Madras Government states that the change is made at the expressed desire of the Prince of Wales, to whom the popular sentiment in the matter has been represented.

SOME anxiety is being felt in Kuala Lumpur on account of the outbreak of glanders—a disease fatal to both horses and human beings. It has been suggested that, if any more deaths occur, every horse in the place should be inoculated; and that if animals have to be shot by order of the Government Vet, compensation should be paid to the owners, as is done in similar cases at home.

FURTHER testimony of the popularity of the carbolic acid plague specific, alluded to in an article last evening, is forthcoming in the fact that Mr. Ho Kom Tong received a fresh application this morning for a supply of this reputable preparation. Mr. Lam Man Sheng, of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Co., has asked for a number of phials to be forwarded somewhere in the Hongsan district where plague is reported to be prevalent.

THE engagement is announced of the Marquis of Graham, the eldest son of the Duke of Monmouth, and Lady Mary Hamilton, the only child of the late Duke of Hamilton, and the richest heiress in the United Kingdom. Lord Graham, as a youth, served for two years as a midshipman in the Navy training squadron, then two years in the Merchant Service, as an able seaman and earned a master's certificate. He then served with the Black Watch in South Africa.

THE new motor fire engine for the Municipality has arrived in Peking and has been taken out several times to enable the drivers to become familiar with its working. It is a handsome and powerful engine, capable of delivering five hundred gallons of water per minute, and of steaming twenty miles an hour. It was constructed by Messrs. Merryweather and Sons, who are the makers of the other engines used by the Municipality.

THE absorption of the precious metals by India continues to be one of the remarkable facts of the world. Figures published show that, in the nine months ending 31st December last, the total amount of gold and silver, in the country was increased by net importations valued, after deducting exports, at 8½ crores of rupees. Of this amount 1 crore 32 lakhs worth was gold, and 7 crores 11 lakhs worth silver. Of the silver five crores worth was purchased by the Government of India for coinage purposes.

THROUGH an argument over the rights of a path, which occurred at Lai-Chi-ko yesterday afternoon, between two gangs of coolies two of the disputants are at present lying in the Government Civil Hospital, suffering from serious injuries received in the melee. This trouble has been going on for some time and the matter was settled yesterday under Queensberry rules. The police were summoned, and Sergt. Sims effected the arrest of six coolies, who were placed before Mr. F. A. Hazeland this morning. The case had to be remanded for a week to enable the men in hospital to attend Court.

THE *Yellow Dragon* for March is devoted entirely to a report of the proceedings on prize-day at Queen's College, and should, therefore, prove a lasting souvenir of a highly interesting occasion, especially for those who, as prize-winners, have their names enshrined in the brochure. An excellent photographic reproduction of the six winners of scholarships forms the frontispiece to the *Yellow Dragon*. The following paragraph appears under the heading of "School Notes":—"Mr. Ho Kom-tong, well-known for his liberality in the cause of education, has extended his generosity to Queen's College, of which institution he is an old boy, by endowing two scholarships of \$50 each, tenable for one year, for proficiency in English subjects and translations. The Senior will be known as the Ho Kom-tong Scholarship and the Junior will be awarded in Class IV at the same time, and is to be called the Alfred May Scholarship, as Mr. Ho Kom-tong desires to commemorate the long and successful services of our Second Master who has retired on pension."

SAMPANS v. MOTOR-BOATS.

BOYCOTTERS IN HONGKONG HARBOUR.

When the electric tramway service started in Hongkong, there was a general belief that the ricksha-puller would attempt to play some hanky-panky tricks with the innovation and, indeed, the authorities were prepared for some display of the "trades union" spirit among the pullers. But the electric cars started and there was none of the boycott idea shown towards those who took advantage of the system. As most people know, a very different state of affairs prevailed in Singapore. Rails were torn up, cars overturned, and passengers injured. Now matters appear to be going rather more smoothly in the south, but it was an anxious time for the car employees and the passengers alike. As a matter of fact people used to ask each other if they had taken out a special accident insurance policy before they entered the car. Lately, there was introduced into Hongkong the motor boat, and these small craft were to be seen careering around the harbour at a high rate of speed, and yet no smoke was visible, the driving power was out of sight, and the boat was a model of neatness and efficiency. One of the features of the motor boat as we now know, is its cheapness. An engineer from Australia, seeing the possibilities of the motor-boat, decided to hire one for the conveyance of passengers from vessel in the harbour to the landing-stage. The journey in a sampans through a choppy sea, against a contrary wind, would try the patience of a saint. To sit huddled up under an awning, surrounded by ropes and rigging, while the boat rose like a lark under each wave and sank like a piece of lead into every hollow, was enough to try any but the most experienced sailor's powers of fighting sea-sickness. And, besides, there was always the uncomfortable feeling that, should anything happen, and the boat be overturned, there was practically no chance of escape, for the ropes would entangle the occupant even if he managed to get free of the awning. Consequently, when the motor-boat appeared, it was hailed as a boon and a blessing by nervous travellers, and secured a considerable amount of patronage. When the motor first appeared on the water, the sampans people attached little importance to it. They could not believe that by any possibility the sampans would be superseded. In fact they laughed at the sail-less midge which lay at Blake Pier. But soon they began to realise that the motor-boat was, in their own parlance, robbing them of their rights. Amazing to believe, people actually preferred the motor-boat to the native dug-out. Here was a pretty kettle of fish! What were they to do? Apparently they held a consultation and determined to take concerted measures to drive the motor-boat off the harbour waters. So one night they played havoc with the propeller. Now it had been the custom of the sampans to lie alongside Blake Pier, but on the night of the "accident" not a sampans was to be seen a hundred yards near Blake Pier. It took two hours to repair the propeller. Another time the motor was found to be useless until a lot of repair work had been done to it. Not a sampans in sight for miles. And so on the game went, and so far as we know the "unionists" who object to machinery, are still at their pranks. Nights have been spent watching for those who are thus manifesting their objection to motor-boats. Not a single individual has been caught yet. But the sampans people have pronounced themselves the offenders by departing from their old anchorage at Blake Pier. It is to be hoped that the police will yet succeed in a laying hands upon the delinquents responsible for the injuries done to the motor-boat, which is one of the handiest and most useful adjuncts to passenger steamers yet introduced.

COOLIE ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.
An accident, which resulted in the death of a coolie named Chan Ying, occurred in the New Dock at Quarry Bay, at half-past five yesterday afternoon. It appears that the unfortunate man had just finished his day's work, and was on his way home from the dock. He had to cross the dock, which was spanned by cross-beams, about thirty feet from the bottom. What happened, when he got to the middle of the beam, is unknown, but it was stated that he fell from the beam, and was turned round to retrace his steps when he slipped, and fell to the bottom of the dock. The coolie, when picked up, was dead, but no bruises were discovered on the body except a fractured skull, and, as the bottom of the dock is filled with mud and slush, it is surmised by the police that he struck his head on one of the many cross-beams while falling. The body was taken charge of by the Shaikwan police, and conveyed to the mortuary, where the usual inquest will be held.

FATALITY AT THE NEW DOCK.

VISIT OF FRENCH FLEET.
EXPECTED ON MONDAY.
The French armoured cruisers, *Montcalm*, flagship of Vice-Admiral Richards, Commander in-Chief of the French Navy on the China Station, and the *Gueydon*, with six destroyers, having left Hongay, Tonkin, on the 14th inst., are expected to arrive here on or about Monday, the 20th inst. With Vice-Admiral Richards, on the *Montcalm* is Rear-Admiral Kiesel, Chief of Staff. These vessels form a part of the First Division of the squadron. The Admiral not having intimated the length of his stay in this port it has been found impossible to arrange any programme for the entertainment of our French visitors, but it is expected that dinners will be given by His Excellency the Governor, the Admiral, Commodore, and the French Consul, a dinner being also given on the *Montcalm*, while the men will be entertained to a dinner and "sing-song" by the men of the British squadron in Port. It is understood that during his stay here Admiral Richards will take a trip to Canton, and there inspect the French river gunboats stationed in those waters.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS.
IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

[From Our Correspondent.]

Canton, 16th March.
At the general meeting, held yesterday afternoon, of the shareholders of the Yuet Han Railway Co., Ltd., it was agreed to deposit the cash collected from shareholders, and amounting to \$1,320,000, amongst the several large Chinese banks in Canton until otherwise decided.

The telegram to the Shangpu, relative to the commencement of the construction of the line, was also approved of; and it was announced that the actual work would commence in a few days.

The following resolutions were also considered and passed:—

1. That the telegraphic address of the Company should be "Ling Chin Hong."
2. That the entire committee and presidents should be appointed by the shareholders alone.
3. That before any Hongkong merchants are appointed their character and standing should be investigated.
4. That Tong Sze-lung of Heungshan should be appointed the superintendent of the line.
5. That the outport shareholders should be consulted and must acquiesce in any appointment before same becomes effective.
6. That in all matters in connection with the Railway, as between the Viceroy and the Company, the president has full power to discuss and decide upon same.

[Mr. Tong Sze-lung is the ex-commissioner to Calcutta appointed by the Chinese Government to negotiate with the Viceroy of India on the question of Tibet last year.—Ed., H.K.T.]

ARMED ROBBERY NEAR CANTON.

FATAL FIRE AT FATSHAN.

[From Our Correspondent.]

Canton, 16th March.
Another armed robbery was committed on a house in Sze-kai last night occupied by a man named Chan. The robbers gained admittance through the skylight and succeeded in carrying off booty exceeding Tls. 2,000 in value. Two boys and a small girl were the victims of a fire at Fatshan on the 13th; the flames enveloped the door and prevented their egress. They were asleep when the fire broke out.

SHIPPING NEWS.

The s.s. *Kennan*, which arrived to-day from Singapore, reports that she sighted on 12th March, at 1 a.m., lat. 2° 50' N., long. 104° 55' E., a four-masted barque, painted a light colour, and steering S.W., burning bright lights turning to red, one at bow and one at stern.

SINGAPORE'S TAXES.

SUGGESTED INCREASED DUTY ON SPIRITS.

The recent animated discussion, in the Straits Legislative Council, on the proposed vote for a million and odd pounds, has elicited from His Excellency the Governor, the comfort from assurance, that Singapore, out of all places, is the most lightly taxed in the British Empire. This intimation, however, conveyed with it a broad hint that the city might not always continue to enjoy the same happy immunity. In the event of any financial emergency, arising out of the Tanjong Pagar Dock deal, or the improvements to the Singapore harbour, presently contemplated, it would be open to the Government to tap other sources of revenue than the opium and spirit duties which constitute the mainstay of the Colonial income. In introducing the Estates Duty Bill, His Excellency the Governor remarked that such duties were leviable in England, and that the measure in question had been brought in to remove an anomaly, the revenue accruing therefrom being treated as an inconsiderable for the nonce. If the principle of removing anomalies be carried out in the Colony, and the English financial system be introduced into the Straits in all its integrity the revenues of the Settlements might be doubled, but this augmentation of income could only be secured at the cost of the material prosperity of the Port of Singapore, and Penang. It is indeed a disquieting sign of the times to note rulers or administrators avowingly proclaim, at frequent intervals, the lightness of the incidence of taxation within their territorial jurisdiction, comments the *Perak Pioneer*. Bearing in mind the emphatic pledge, given by the Straits Government, that no Port dues would be imposed in Singapore on the shipping resorting to the Port as a result of the heavy expenditure entailed by the harbour improvements, it goes without saying that it will have to resort to some other mode of levying revenue to meet the interest on the capital cost. The temptation to levy a general income tax may well nig prove irresistible in the absence of other sources. But happily there are other more acceptable directions in which the Government might look forward to expand its exchequer. The duty on opium and spirits might be considerably enhanced, notably the latter. Cheap liquors, of more than doubtful quality, are flooding the Colonial markets under the favourable conditions of the extremely light duty of one dollar per gallon or two for a case of a dozen bottles. In India the former rate six rupees per gallon has been raised to seven or four dollars which is quadruple the Straits and the F. M. S. tariff. If the Straits Government be pressed for an augmented revenue to pay for fireproof costly undertakings, we would in bear considerable enhancement with the least degree of public inconvenience and a good deal of general benefit in sundry important respects.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuters.]

The Morocco Conference.

LONDON, 15th March.

The sittings of the conference at Algiers are suspended, and a rupture is imminent. It is expected that the Governments will now negotiate direct.

The House of Commons.

The House of Commons has adopted a resolution in favour of old age pensions. Mr. Asquith has accepted the principle and defends the reduction of expenditure.

The Fighting in the Philippines.

The Washington Senate has passed a resolution asking for full details of the killing of women and children at the recent fight.

Chinese in the Transvaal.

Later.

Mr. Winston Churchill has demonstrated his intention of putting an end to the exportation of Chinese to the Transvaal when the outstanding licenses are completed, firstly, by instructing the consuls in China to cease their co-operation; and, secondly, by vetoing any proposals submitted by a Transvaal responsible government which the Imperial government considered derogatory to the fundamental principles of liberty and decency.

He urged the mine-owners to cease wringing their hands and to turn their energy to the discovery of a substitute for the Chinese.

Mr. Holford and Mr. Chamberlain concurred in warning the Government against entering on the dangerous policy of interfering with the vital affairs of a self-governing colony.

HONGKONG WATER SUPPLY.

FINE DISPLAY IN STATUE SQUARE.

It has been suggested that the Director of Public Works takes a morbid delight in issuing proclamations to the effect that people on this level and on that will only be allowed an infinitesimal supply of water during certain hours of the day. Some satiric individuals have even been heard to say that the advertisement is useless, because never at any time do they get a full or adequate supply. While there are others, the minority, of course, who would not touch water at any price, or, at least, undiluted water. But with those in the last category we have nothing to do. Those thirty souls who believe in the efficacy of water for general household purposes would have had their hearts uplifted with joy had they been in the vicinity of the Queen's statue yesterday morning. About 7 a.m. or it might have been earlier, but unfortunately our informant is not of the "early bird" species, a huge jet of water was rising from a hydrant in statue square. It was a fine spectacle for those who cannot get sufficient water for the maternal tub, or the morning cup of coffee—to which a former correspondent so feelingly referred. The water was rising like a fountain, spreading fan-like as it rose, and then it descended and made straight for the sea, which, fortunately, was close at hand. At 9 a.m. the unrehearsed exhibition was in full swing, and people were wondering who would be charged for the display, gloomy pessimists suggesting that as usual the taxpayer, i.e., the tenant would find the item in his little bill. The water was flowing out at the rate of 100 gallons an hour—a moderate estimate. Nobody interfered with it. Between 11 and 12 it suddenly stopped, and the crowd melted away, proud that they had been privileged to view fresh water in March. Who, then, can argue that there is a scarcity of water in Hongkong?

BANGKOK BOILER EXPLOSION.

FOUR KILLED; THIRTY INJURED.

A boiler explosion, unfortunately attended with fatal consequences, occurred at the Steam Saw Mills of Messrs. Eng Ling Yung, at Wat Saket, Bangkok, on the 2nd inst. At about 11.30 the big boiler which drives the machinery exploded, without any preliminary warning so far as can be ascertained. There was a sudden loud report and the boiler house crumbled into ruins, whilst the big iron chimney swayed and collapsed with a crash. When the great cloud of steam and dust had cleared away, it was found that the boiler had been blown right across the klong. Four persons were killed and about thirty injured. The boiler fell on a house across the klong, 100 yards away, killing one man, and another man, who was lying there ill, died shortly after; it is thought, from the shock. A woman in a boat on the klong, was killed, and one man in the engine house itself was brought out dead. Of the injured, eight were so severely hurt that they had to be conveyed to Bangkok Hospital, the others sustaining various cuts, bruises and abrasions. Three of those taken to the Hospital were not expected to recover.

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, First Assistant of the Hongkong Observatory:—On the 17th at 12.5 p.m. The barometer has risen over Japan, and fallen over China, particularly in the North.

A depression which is probably moving Eastwards, has appeared over Manchuria, and the highest pressure is now found over the Pacific in the neighbourhood of the Loochoos.

Gradients are gentle over S. China, and moderate variable winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel, and moderate E. winds over the N. part of the China Sea.

Forecast:—Moderate E. winds; cloudy, misty.

ALLEGED TRIAD SOCIETY MEMBERS.

INTERESTING HISTORICAL SKETCH.

At the instance of Inspector Dymond, of Mount Gough Station, Peak, five chair coolies—one of whom was in the employ of Mr. C. E. H. Beavis, another engaged by Mr. J. W. Saunders, two public chair coolies and one unemployed—were brought before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court, this morning, for being members of the Triad Society.

His Worship: What happened in this case? Inspector Dymond: The first man was formerly in the employ of Mr. Saunders, and finding he could not do the work he was discharged. He was leaving the house with his personal property, when he was stopped by a constable, and certain books relating to the Triad Society were found in his bundle.

His Worship: Then I will have to take the cases separately.

Mok Lai Chee, a school-master, said that for some time past he had studied the methods of the Triad Society. Certain papers discovered on the defendants consisted of sketches of the patriarchs of the Society, the different flags used by various ranks of the Society, the different rules and signs of the Society, one of which was for each member to hang out of his or her window during a rebellion in China; a red lantern, books relating to the origin of the Society, and ritual books regarding the initiation of members of the Society. Another book was found on the second coolie. It contained an account of the Sai Lo invasion, when the Triad Society was started. Sai Lo is somewhere near Formosa, and Mr. Mok explained that some years ago an insurrection broke out there, and the Government troops were defeated. The monastery was burnt and the monks went forth to help the rebels. Out of thirty monks, five were saved, and these five were afterwards called the "Patriarchs of the Triad Society." That was the commencement of the Society. In that book the different ways of arranging tea-pots and cups so that members would know each other on entering a house was also explained, as also were the different pass-words and test words of the Triads. Witness went on to explain that in a book were sketches and historical names of the different places where the Society is established, and the accounts and expenses incurred by the Society. One book discovered in their bundles belonged to the Boxers Society, which contained charms for the transformation of the body by uttering a few words, and by this means doing great deeds on the battlefield.

His Worship discharged one of the public chair coolies on the ground that there was no evidence against him. The remainder were remanded until next Tuesday, when decision will be given in the case.

THE SINGAPORE PRESS.

FLIPPANT REMARKS OF A RIVAL.

It is rumoured that another newspaper is to be floated in Singapore, and the first issue is expected to appear on 1st June. A scoffing writer in the *Straits Times* writes:—At present Singapore supports two afternoon papers—the *Singapore Free Press* and the *Straits Times*. There is also a morning paper, the *E. D. M.* Does another morning bridle hope to supplant any one of these? Does it expect to thrive upon the field where we have harvested and gleaned? "But," says one man, "opposition is a good thing for the public." Quite so; and the above list of charitable objects should then include the public. Another remarks, "Well, now, look at the Harmsworths and others at home; see what they have done." Quite so; at home the readers are reckoned by millions while here they are counted by scores. "And yet," adds a third, "how about the advertisements; they ought to pay." "Quite so; advertisements do pay, but you have first to get them and then to keep them." Advertisers advertise in the reading public, not to the reading staff; and a paper must show a circulation worth consideration before advertisers will make any serious approach in its direction. "But," cries a fourth, "I advertise much. If I help to start a new paper, I shall be helping myself when I advertise." The advertiser who sinks money in a new press venture because he wishes to reduce his advertising expenses by pocketing some of the profits from his own advertisements deserves all the profits he can obtain. But still, let us not damp the ardour of the speculator too profusely. There are certainly positions—yes, two, but only two—where money invested in a morning paper in Singapore need not be lost; nay, might return something by way of income. The first is where the capitalist is a journalist and a married man, who undertakes the management and editorial work himself; whose wife and daughters look after the accounts; whose two older sons boss the compositors' room, while the younger ones clean out the place when their school is over. That is one position where something, no fortune, but a livelihood, might be made, with prudence and extraordinary luck, out of a morning paper in Singapore. The other position is of a slightly different character—interesting in every sense of the word to those interested in its peculiarly interesting nature, and possibly interesting to them alone. It is unique and not on offer to the public, though it might be displayed before them, any day.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS DUE.

French (*Armand Bellet*) 20th inst.
Indian (*Lalsang*) 22nd inst.
Canadian (*Athenian*) 27th inst.
Australian (*Taiyuan*) 6th prox.

The Buckland Line's *Baralong* left Shanghai for this port on 16th inst., and is expected here on 19th inst.

ANOTHER C.P.R. STEAMER.

DESIGNED FOR THE ATLANTIC TRADE.

The *Empress of Ireland*, which is a twin-screw passenger steamer of 14,500 tons, has just been launched at the Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engineering Co.'s works, Gowan, for the C.P.R.'s Atlantic service, and is one of the finest specimens of ocean steamships in the world. This ship and her sister, the *Empress of Britain*, also recently launched at the same works, are to be placed in the St. Lawrence-Liverpool service in May next. Concerning these ships the *Syren* and *Shipping News* of London, in a resume of the British shipbuilding for the year says: "Among the Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engineering Company's production was the first of the two Canadian Pacific 'flyers,' the *Empress of Britain*, a twin-screw vessel of 14,100 tons, and 18,000 h.p., 570 feet between perpendiculars, 65 feet moulded breadth, and 43 feet moulded depth to principal deck. She will be driven by two sets of quadruple-expansion engines, and, when required, can steam 20 knots, though the intention is to run her at 18 knots. She has eight complete decks, of which the upper promenade measures approximately 300 feet; the lower promenade extending clear to the stern. The Thermo system of ventilation is to be introduced, and it is claimed that the galleys and cooking arrangements are better than those on any vessel afloat. Moreover, she is fitted with submarine bell signal telephones, and is the heaviest boat launched by the concern, over whose destinies Sir William Pearce presides."

For the preservation of fresh provisions as well as for the transportation of meat and dairy produce a very complete installation of refrigerating plant will be fitted by J. & E. Hall (Limited), of Dartford, consisting of four of their carbonic anhydride machines. A safe margin of power is provided, and the machines are all arranged for interchangeable working thus giving entire security against loss of goods from breakdown. The subdivision of the refrigerating power into so many units is a distinctive feature of the installation. Arrangements are made for the production of a large quantity of ice daily for passengers' use. The cargo chambers in the after part of the vessel are disposed in two tiers, and the cooling appliances are designed to enable different classes of goods to be carried as may be required, whether at temperatures considerably below freezing point as for frozen meat, or several degrees above, for dairy produce.

Accommodation is provided for some 1,700 passengers, first, second, and third class.

The fine turbine steamships *Victorian* and *Virginian*, of the Allan Company, completed their first season on the St. Lawrence route last year. They, with the Canadian Pacific Company's new ships, will next season provide a passenger service between Canada and Europe, quite equal to the best. This recognition of the growth of the trade through Canadian ports by those shrewd and successful business men of the two companies, is gratifying, and their enterprise, it is hoped, will be met with equal activity on the part of the Government.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

The following is the programme of events, and conditions, to be run off at the first meeting of the Hongkong Gymkhana Club to be held at Happy Valley, on Saturday, 14th April.

- 1.—4 P.M.—THREE-QUARTER MILE FLAT RACE.—For Hongkong subscription griffins of any season. Weights for inches as per scale. Winners of an open race barred. Winners of an official race to carry 7 lb. extra. "Off-day" winners to carry 3 lb. extra. Unplaced ponies in an official race and previous non-starters allowed 5 lb. Non-winning jockeys allowed 5 lb. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize: A cup presented by 2nd prize: \$25. (Entrance fees to go to winner).
- 2.—4.30 P.M.—TENT PEGGING.—Best of three runs. Points for pace and style. Open. Entrance fee \$3. 1st prize: presented. 2nd prize: \$25.
- 3.—5 P.M.—GYMKHANA CLUB CHALLENGE CUP.—Distance one mile.—Value to be declared when cup is purchased. For all China ponies. Catch weights at 10 st. 6 lbs. Winners of an open race or open griffin race 5 lb. extra. Non-winning subscription griffins allowed 5 lb. Non-winning jockeys allowed 5 lb. To be won by the pony scoring most marks in the races for the cup, counting 4 points for a first; 2 for a second; and 1 for a third. The benefit of marks already scored to pass with the pony on a sale. Any winner of the race to carry 5 lb. extra for each win in subsequent starts for the cup, but in the event of a pony carrying the penalty not winning, 2 lb. to be deducted next time he starts. Penalties accumulative up to 15 lb. Entrance fee of \$5 to go in the purchase of a memento to the winner of each race, and \$25 to second non-winner of the season. Club funds. At the conclusion of the season a cup value \$100 will be presented to the owner of the pony obtaining the second highest number of marks.
- 4.—5.30 P.M.—MARKET RACE. Ladies' Nomination.—Competitors start dismounted. The rider will be given a sealed order and basket, which he will take to his nominatrix and dismount. The latter will fill the basket with vegetables as per list, and make out a bill according to the prices on the order; the first rider to return to the judges with a correct supply and account to win. Entrance fee \$3. 1st and 2nd prizes presented by the Club.
- 5.—6 P.M.—HURDLE RACE.—For China ponies. Distance about one mile and a quarter. Catch weights 10 st. 8 lb. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize: A cup presented by 2nd prize: \$25. (Entrance fees to go to winner).
- 6.—6.30 P.M.—ONE MILE AND A QUARTER FLAT RACE. Handicap.—For all China ponies. Non-winning jockeys allowed 5 lb. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize: A cup presented by 2nd and 3rd prizes: \$25. (Entrance fees to go to winner).

The Motor-boat Club of America have challenged the Motor-yacht Club, the present holders of the British International Cup, to race for the trophy. The contest will be held in British waters, probably at Cowes, some time in August.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT QUARRY BAY.

ONE CHINAMAN KILLED; OTHERS INJURED.

As the result of a landslide which occurred at Quarry Bay this forenoon several workmen were engulfed in a dense heap of sand and rubble, and one Chinaman was killed, while others were injured. It appears that after breakfast a gang of Chinamen employed in the shipbuilding yard went out to their ordinary duties, under the charge of Mr. J. Cree. They were employed in connection with the Quarry Bay Shipbuilding Construction Works for Messrs. Butterfield and Swire. They had been working for about an hour and a half when suddenly there was a landslide, and several tons of sand and stones fell upon them. Three Chinamen were absolutely covered by the earth, and the others sustained more or less serious bruises and sprains. When the accident was observed, a gang of men instantly set to work to excavate the men who had been engulfed. Two Chinamen were found near the surface and they speedily recovered. There was a third Chinaman, however, still engulfed, and although the rescuers laboured with might and main, it was a considerable time before they reached him beneath the sand under which he was buried. When at length the body was brought to the bank it was found that the Chinaman was dead, having been suffocated by the landslide. The body was taken away for examination by the medical officer. Mr. Cree escaped with a few bruises. Owing to the hour at which we received information of the accident, we have been unable to obtain full particulars of the unfortunate affair, but the above is a substantial summary of the main facts.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by correspondents in this column.)

THE STAR FERRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." Sir,—I wish to call attention to what I may describe as a very arbitrary action on the part of a company, operating in our midst, and enjoying a monopoly. Last night, about seven o'clock, well after "closing hours," finding my punch-ticket for the Ferry was only good for one trip more, I applied for a new one and tendered the cost for same in coin current in the Colony, when the coin was refused, the ticket withheld, and I was handed a cardboard, nine inches by three, on which was typed the following legend:

"Hongkong, 10th March, 1906.
"Chinese subsidiary coins will no longer be accepted in payment for punch and/or monthly tickets (by the Star Ferry Company)."

The scarcity of Hongkong coins in the open market is well recognised, and with the Postal regulations that all money must be paid in to that institution in that class of coin, it would be interesting to know how much of it is in actual circulation, and how many ordinary individuals can produce, at a moment's notice, out of their pockets or purses, one or two dollars in that very desirable coinage.

I question the right of the company thus to, as it were, demonetize coins which are current throughout the Colony, and whether their action in so doing is not *ultra vires*; for, if this sort of thing is to be done with impunity, the question naturally arises where will it stop? and how many other companies will not follow suit? Until as a natural consequence, the Chinese subsidiary coin will become a drug in the market, and the Hongkong coin command a premium, which, I contend, no company has a right to force on the general public of this Colony.—I am, sir, yours etc.,

Kowloon, 12th March, 1906.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs. Benjamin, Kelly & Potts write on the 16th inst.:—During the past week, there has been hardly any business to speak of and the market closes quiet for most stocks.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have depreciated and are quoted at \$35. The London quotation has still further declined to \$29. Nationals have changed hands at \$40 and more shares are wanted.

Marine Insurances.—Cantons have been negotiated at \$350. Unions can be obtained at \$800 after sales at the rate, while China Traders close at \$664. North Chinas are reported sold at \$112.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires have improved and can be placed at \$34. Hongkong Fires remain quiet at \$300.

Shipping.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats have found buyers at \$24. Indo-Chinas have still further weakened and may be procured at \$94. China and Manilas are to be had at \$18½ ex the dividend of \$1½ paid yesterday. Douglas Steamships are still inquired for at \$40. There is no change in other stocks.

Refineries.—China Sugars have fallen to \$28½, at which rate shares are offering. Luxons have sellers at \$35.

Mining.—Chinese Engineerings have advanced and are in request at \$10.10. Raubs have dropped to \$3.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks are down to \$153. Farinams have hardened and sales at \$120 have been effected. Kowloon Wharves paid their final dividend of \$3½ yesterday and we now quote the stock at \$101. Hongkong Wharves have changed hands and are in demand at \$121. Coo. Fenwicks are without business at \$21 ex the dividend paid on the 12th instant. Amoy Docks have inquiries at \$17.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands have been done and close in further request at \$114. Shanghai Lands have risen to \$116 and are inquired for at the rate. Hongkong Hotels are offering at the reduced

rate of \$132, and sales of Arora have taken place in Shanghai at \$30. Central Stores (ordinary) are firm at \$15½ ex the dividend of \$2.40 paid on the 13th instant. Hotel des Colonies have been dealt in at \$17½. Humphreys Estate are in the market at \$114.

Cotton Mills.—Ewos have been done at advancing rates up to \$15.67. Sales are also reported of International at \$15.60. Sooy Chees are in demand at \$15.25, and Inou-Kung-Mows continue firm with buyers at \$15.61. Hongkong Cottons are a shade easier and are obtainable at \$16½.

Miscellaneous.—Green Island Cements are still wanted at \$30. Bell's Asbestos have buyers at \$74. China Providents have again been sold at \$70. There are sellers of China-Bornes at \$70. Ropes are quoted at \$14½ ex the dividend of \$9 paid yesterday. Electrics are unchanged. A. S. Watsons have been in demand at \$11. Sumatras have been disposed of at \$16 ex the final dividend of \$1.30 paid in Shanghai on the 15th instant. Lungkats have improved and have changed hands at \$12½ ex the first interim dividend of \$1.7½ paid yesterday.

10-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

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Shipping—Steamers.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAV. CO., LD.

JOINT SERVICES.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAVA
AND SUMATRA PORTS.

EUROPEAN SERVICE.

OUTWARD.

FROM	STEAMERS	DUE
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"MACHAON"	20th March.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ANCHISES"	24th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"KINTUCK"	28th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"BELLEROPHON"	4th April.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"CALCHAS"	11th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"MOYUNE"	14th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"TEUCER"	18th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"DARDANUS"	21st "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"HECTOR"	25th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"JASON"	28th "

HOMEWARD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
* GENOA, MARSEILLES & L'POOL	"PELEUS"	20th March.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	"TELEMACHUS"	24th "
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	"DIOMED"	10th April.
* GENOA, MARSEILLES & L'POOL	"KINTUCK"	20th "
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	"TEENKAI"	24th "
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	"BELLEROPHON"	8th May.
* GENOA, MARSEILLES & L'POOL	"HECTOR"	20th "
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	"CALCHAS"	22nd "

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

OPERATING IN CONJUNCTION WITH
THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.AND TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO ALL
OVERLAND COMMON POINTS IN THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA AND CANADA.

EASTWARD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and all PACIFIC COAST PORTS, via NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"TEUCER"	18th April.
	"TYDEUS"	16th May.

WESTWARD.

FROM	STEAMERS	DUE
TACOMA, SEATTLE, VICTORIA and PACIFIC COAST	"TELEMACHUS"	25th March.
	"NINGCHOW"	25th April.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 17th March, 1906.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"SHANSHI"	20th March.
MANILA	"TAMING"	20th "
TSINGTAO and CHEFOO	"SHANTUNG"	20th "
SHANGHAI	"SHAOHSING"	22nd "
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DAR- WIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK- TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRIS- BANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"CHANGSHA"	26th "
CEBU and ILOILO	"KAIFONG"	31st "
KOBE	"CHINGTU"	2nd April.

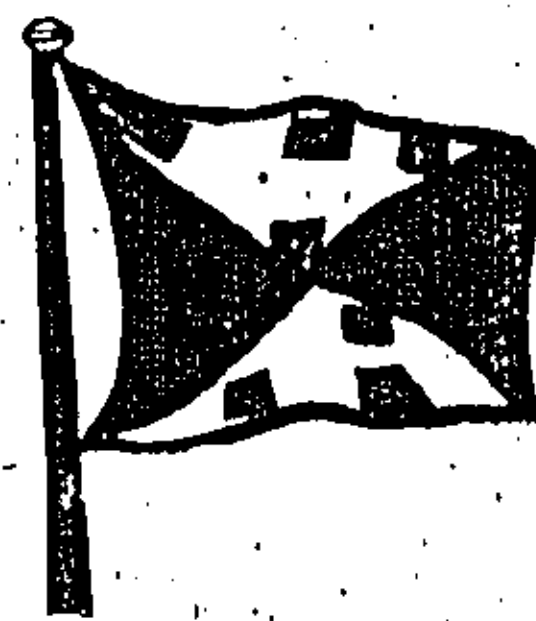
† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

* The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these
steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unqualifiedly, a duly
qualified Surgeon is carried.† Taking Cargo and Passengers at through Rates for all New Zealand and other Australian
Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 17th March, 1906.



HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers
between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon amidships—Electric
Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried.
—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of
Passengers.CHINA AND MANILA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	MANILA	SATURDAY, 24th March, at Noon.
RUBI	2540	R. Almond	"	SATURDAY, 31st March, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 17th March, 1906.



HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC
STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NEW YORK via PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast).

Steamship

About

For Freight and further information, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd December, 1905.

Insurance.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSUR-
ANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.
THE Undersigned AGENTS of the above
Company are prepared to accept First
Class FOREIGN and CHINESE RISKS AT
CURRENT RATES.SIEMSEN & Co.,
Hongkong, 28th May, 1899.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed that no
change has been made in the Rates of
Subscription to the Hongkong Telegraph and
they are warned against paying more than
TEN CENTS (10 cts.) per Single Copy.THE MANAGER,
Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 10th September, 1903.

Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG—MACAO LINE.

S.S. "WING CHAI,"
Captain T. AUSTIN, R.N.R.THIS Steamer departs from Hongkong on
Week Days, at 8 A.M. and on Sundays
at 8.30 A.M. Departs from Macao on Week
Days at 2.30 P.M. and on Sundays at 5.30 P.M.,
if tide permits.FARES.—Week Days, 1st Class, including
Cabin and servant, Single \$3; Return Ticket,
\$5; 2nd Class, \$1; 3rd Class, 50 cents.
Every Sunday will be an Excursion, at the
following rates:—1st and 2nd Class, Single
Ticket, \$1; Return, \$2; 3rd Class, Single, 50
cents; Return, 25 cents; Stowage, 10 cents.
Breakfast, Tiffin and Dinner can be supplied
either on Board, or at the Macao Hotel, for
returning passengers only, at an extra charge
of \$2.
On Sundays, passengers desiring to have a
Private Cabin which has accommodation for
two or more passengers, will be charged \$3
extra.First Class Passengers, who do not care to
return on the Excursion Sunday, will be allowed
to do so the following day (Monday) on pro-
duction of the Return Half Ticket. Should
the Steamer not run on the Monday, owing to
the Boiler cleaning, due notice will be given
by the Captain, and the Half Ticket will be
available for the following day.
The Steamer is lit throughout by Electricity.
The Steamer's wharf at Hongkong is at the
Western end of Wing Lok Street.SAM WANG CO.
Hongkong, 2nd January, 1906.

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

Tops Captain
"KWONG CHOW"....1,309...T. R. MEAD.
"KWONG TUNG"....1,238...H. W. WALKER.
Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every
evening (Saturday excepted).
Leave Canton for Hongkong about 5.30
o'clock every evening (Sunday excepted).
These Fine New Steamers have unexcelled
Accommodation for First Class Passengers and
are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans
in First Class Cabins.Passage Fare—Single Journey...\$4
Meals...\$1 each.The Company's Wharf is a short distance
West of the Harbour Master's Office.
SHIU ON S.S. CO., LD., and
YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD.,
No. 8, Queen's Road West.
Hongkong, 23rd August, 1905.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	"WINGSANG"	TUESDAY, 20th March, Daylight.
S'GAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"KUMSANG"	TUESDAY, 20th March, 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"HANGSANG"	WEDNESDAY, 21st March, 4 P.M.
S'GAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"SUISANG"	THURSDAY, 22nd March, 3 P.M.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	FRIDAY, 23rd March, 4 P.M.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Chefoo and Yangtze Ports.

* These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted
throughout with Electric Light.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 17th March, 1906.

PORTLAND & ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, via SHANGHAI, INLAND
SEA OF JAPAN, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA,

PORTLAND, OREGON,

OPERATING IN CONNECTION WITH

THE OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	To Sail at Daylight on
"NICOMEDIA"	4,370	Wagemann	March 23rd.
"NUMANTIA"	4,370	Feldmann	April 8th.
"ARABIA"	4,483	Metzenhuth	"
"ARAGONIA"	5,198	Ernst	"

The S.S. "Nicomedia" left Moji on the 13th inst., and is due here on the morning of the 18th.
Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Ports and all Eastern, Canadian and
United States Ports. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate
with or apply to

S. SILVERSTONE, Acting General Agent.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship
"BENVORLICH,"
Captain Thomson, will be despatched as above,
on or about the 19th March.
To be followed by "BENLEDI," about 25th.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 16th March, 1906.EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE,
(Calling at Manila, Timor, Port Darwin and
Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to
Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamship

"AUSTRALIAN,"
Captain McArthur, will be despatched for the
above Ports, on SATURDAY, the 31st instant,
at Noon.
This well-known Steamer is specially fitted
for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chan-
nel, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provi-
sions, Ice, etc., throughout the voyage.
This Steamer is installed throughout with
the Electric Light.
A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon
are carried.
N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of
passengers the steamers of the Company have
electric fans fitted in staterooms.For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 8th March, 1906.

FOR YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

THE Steamship
"CANADIA"
will be despatched for the above Ports, on
MONDAY, the 19th instant, P.M.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office.
Hongkong, 15th March, 1906.COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANCAIS.FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

"ARMAND BEHIC,"
Captain Guionnet, will be despatched as above,
on or about TUESDAY, the 20th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, 13th March, 1906.FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND
CALCUTTA.THE Steamship
"GREGORY APCAR,"
Captain S. H. Belsan, will be despatched for the
above Ports, on SATURDAY, the 24th instant,
at 3 P.M.For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED,
Agents.
Hongkong, 17th March, 1906.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Regular Steamship Service between Hongkong
and South American Ports.

THE Company's Chartered Steamship

"GLENFARG,"
5,600 tons
will be despatched for CALLAO (PERU) on
or about TUESDAY, April 10th, at Noon.
For further information as to Freight and
Passage, apply toK. MATSUDA,
Manager,
York Building.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1906.

THE ORIENTAL PACIFIC LINE.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO VIA PORTS.

THE Steamship

"DAKOTAH,"
will be despatched for the above Ports, on
or about 25th April.
For Freight, apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 12th March, 1906.

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"GREGORY APCAR,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consig-
nees of Cargo are hereby informed that their
Goods will be delivered from alongside.
Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed
at once, at Consignees' risk and expense.Cargo remaining on board after 4 P.M. of the
20th instant, will be landed at Consignees' risk
and expense into the hazardous and/or extra
hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited.Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE and
PENANG are requested to take IMMEDIATE
DELIVERY of their Goods from alongside,
such Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel
will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and
expense.Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the
Undersigned.DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED,
Agents.
Hongkong, 16th March, 1906.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLESBOROUGH, LONDON
AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"MERIONETHSHIRE,"

Captain D. Davies, having arrived from the
above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
informed that their Goods are being landed at
their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong
and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company,
Limited, at Kowloon and stored at Consignees'
risk and expense.No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after the 21st instant will be sub-
ject to rent.All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 21st instant, at 2.30 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 15th March, 1906.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION

COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM RANGOON.

THE Company's Steamship

"SEALDA,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consig-
nees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their
Goods will be delivered from alongside.Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining
on board after 4 P.M., WEDNESDAY, the 14th
instant, will be landed at Consignees' risk and
expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 13th March, 1906.

Hotels.

KING EDWARD
HOTEL.

A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.

LADIES' AFTERNOON TEA-ROOMS.

PRIVATE BAR and BILLIARD-ROOMS.

HOT and COLD WATER throughout.

ELECTRICALLY LIGHTED. ELECTRIC FANS
(if required).ELECTRIC PASSENGER ELEVATOR to each
floor.

TABLE D'HOTE at separate tables.

For Terms, &c., apply to the—

MANAGER.
Hongkong, 4th December, 1905.OCCIDENTAL
HOTEL.

EXCELLENT CUISINE.

MODERATE PRICES.

ELECTRIC FANS

TO ORDER IN

EVERY ROOM.

EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

ELGIN ROAD, KOWLOON.

Hongkong, 10th May, 1904.

ORIENTAL HOTEL,
MACAO.A FIRST CLASS HOTEL situated in the
Centre of Praya Grande with splendid
view of the Harbour.LARGE and LOFTY ROOMS,
Elegantly Furnished.

EXCELLENT CUISINE.

WINES and SPIRITS of the best quality.

BILLIARD TABLE, the best in the Far East.

EVERY COMFORT FOR RESIDENTS AND
TOURISTS.

For Terms, &c., apply to—

THE MANAGER.
Macao, 16th October, 1905.

Intimations.

HARBOUR MASTER'S DEPARTMENT.
INFORMATION has been received from
the Military Authorities that GUN PRAC-
TICE will be carried out as under:—
On THURSDAY, 22nd March:—
From High West in a Westerly direction,
at ranges up to 8,000 yards, com-
mencing on conclusion of practice
from Pinewood (about 3.30 P.M.) and
finishing at 5 P.M.
On MONDAY, 26th March:—
From Boa Vista on to Mount Collison and
Tylam Bay, at ranges up to 8,000
yards, commencing at 10 A.M., and
finishing at 1 P.M.
If the weather is unfavourable on either of
the above dates, Practice will take place on the
following day.
All ships, junks and other vessels are to
keep clear of the ranges.L. HARNES-LAWRENCE,
Captain, R.N.,
Harbour Master, &c.

Hongkong, 15th March, 1906.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

1, ICE HOUSE ROAD,

HONGKONG.

CABLE ADDRESS—Telegraph, Hongkong.

THE leading English Newspaper in China
Also widely circulated in Japan, Coochin
China, Ceylon, India and the Far East
generally.A daily newspaper with weekly edition
published for despatch by the homeward mail.The daily is recommended as more generally
suitable, except for subscribers in Europe or
America.A special feature is made of full and accur-
ate reports of local occurrences, and of mat-
ters of general interest.

ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT.

The Hongkong Telegraph is the best
medium for advertising in China. It circulates
largely among all classes of the community,
is the largest daily newspaper and has a
wider circulation than any journal in the Far
East.Special attention given to effectively display-
ing advertisements.The type used as a standard for setting
advertisements is similar to this, unless we are
instructed to display the advertisement, when
any effective style of type will be adopted.This standard runs exactly eight lines to the
inch, and about eight words to the line.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Notices of Births, Deaths, and Marriages
at each insertion in the Daily and Weekly.

CONTRACT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Special Rates for standing advertisements
can be ascertained from the Manager.Advertisements for the Daily should reach
the Hongkong Telegraph Office not later than
noon of the day they are intended to appear.Unless otherwise specified all advertisements
will be repeated and charged for until counter-
manded.

JOBING DEPARTMENT.

Job Printing of all descriptions undertaken,
PROGRAMMES

PAMPHLETS,

CARDS,

CIRCULARS,

EXPRESSES.

All job printing is done under European
supervision, well turned out, free from errors,
and remarkably cheap atTHE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH
OFFICE.Estimates given for all classes of work on
application toTHE MANAGER,
HONGKONG TELEGRAPH CO., LD.1, Ice House Road,
Hongkong.

Mails.

MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON,
SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
COLOMBO, ADEN, EGYPT,
MARSEILLES, LON-
DON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX,
MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS.

The S.S. "OCEANIE,"
Captain Courlet, will be despatched for
MARSEILLES on TUESDAY, the 20th
March, at 1 P.M.

Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading
issued for above ports.
Cargo also booked for principal places in
Europe.

Next sailings will be as follows:—

S.S. TONKIN..... 3rd April.
S.S. ARMAND BEHIC..... 17th April.
S.S. ERNEST SIMONS..... 1st May.
S.S. POLYNESIE..... 15th May.
S.S. CALEDONIE..... 29th May.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1906. [11]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR
STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA
ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN
PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND
LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA,
PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERI-
CAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

The S.S. Steamship

"DELTA,"
Captain C. L. Daniel, carrying His Majesty's
Mails, will be despatched from this
for BOMBAY, on SATURDAY, the 24th
March, 1906, at Noon, taking Passengers and
Cargo for the above Ports in connection with
the Company's S.S. *Mallan*, 9,620 tons, from
Colombo, Passengers' accommodation in which
vessel is secured before departure from Hong-
kong.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France
and Tea for London (under arrangement) will
be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail
steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and
London; other Cargo for London, &c., will be
conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. *Egypt*,
due in London on the 5th May, 1906.

Parcels will be received at the office until
P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and
Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1906. [14]

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

BOSTON TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

Connecting at Tacoma with
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY
COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VICTORIA, B.C. AND TACOMA,
VIA

MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	Sailing.
<i>Lyra</i>	4,417	G. V. Williams	4th April
<i>Shawmut</i>	9,506	E. V. Roberts	28th April
<i>Trenton</i>	9,506	T. W. Garlick	—
<i>Hyades</i>	3,753	J. Alwen	—

* Cargo only.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION,
ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE, ELECTRIC
LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESSES.

The twin-screw s.s. *Shawmut* and *Trenton*
are fitted with very superior accommodation
for first and second class passengers. The
large size of these vessels ensures steadiness
at sea. Electric fan in each room.
Barber's shop and steam-laundry. Cargo
carried in cold storage.

For further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,

General Agents.

Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 15th March, 1906. [12]

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

TO NEW YORK,

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL,
(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Steamship	About
"SHIMOSA".....	5th April.
"DEN OF KELLY".....	17th "

For Freight and further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,

Agents.

Hongkong, 16th March, 1906.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

A BROWN WALER (MARE) "KITTY,"
and a double set of Harness, complete,
in good order and condition. Also a Second-
hand VICTORIA for Single or Pair Horses.
Can be seen any day at Kennedy's Horse
Repository, Causeway Bay.
No reasonable offer refused.

Apply—

"A. B."

C/o Hongkong Telegraph.

Hongkong, 7th February, 1906. [212]

Intimations.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

LONDON, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

ESTABLISHED 1815.

	Per Case.
BRANDY * * * *	\$22.50
" * * *	20.00
" * * *	16.75
WHISKY, PAUL MALL	20.00
" JOHN WALKER & SONS' OLD HIGHLAND	12.50
" C. P. & CO.'S SPECIAL BLEND	10.50
PORT WINE, INVALIDS	20.00
DOURO	13.75
SHERRY, AMOROSO	20.00
" LA TORRE	16.00
BENEDICTINE, D.O.M.	40.50

THE ABOVE EXCLUSIVELY SHIPPED TO

SIEMSEN & CO.,

HONGKONG AGENTS.

Hongkong, 15th November, 1905. [43]

ACHEE & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

FURNITURE,

DEPOT

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD

FOR

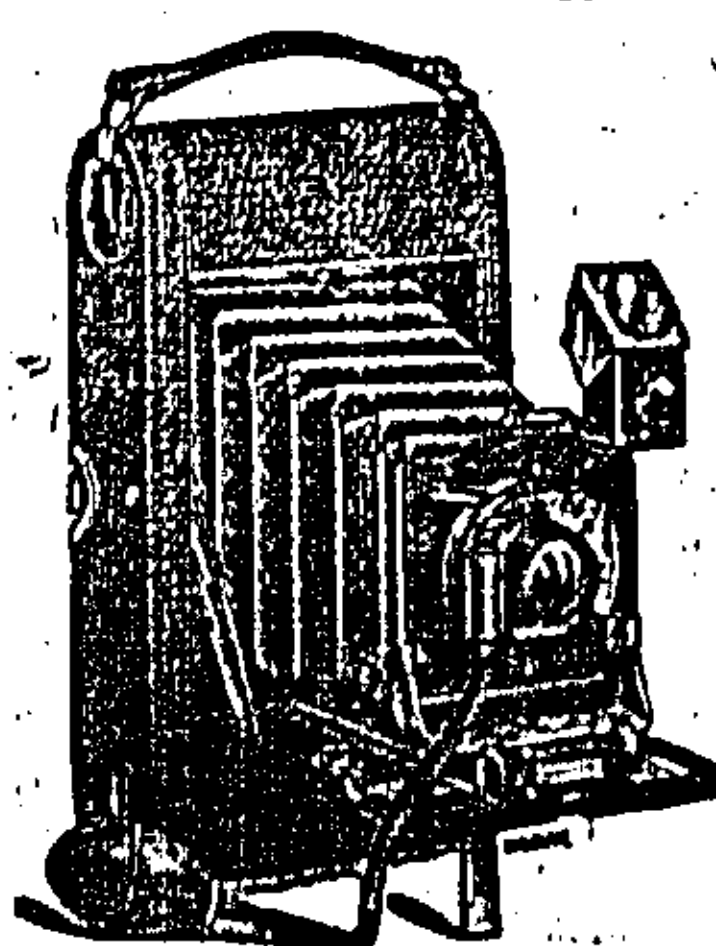
REQUISITES.

EASTMAN'S

KODAKS, FILMS,

AND

ACCESSORIES.



Telephone 256.

AMATEUR WORK RECEIVES PROMPT and CAREFUL ATTENTION.
Hongkong, 16th May, 1905. [49]

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. BENJAMIN, KELLY & POTTS. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALU.	PAID UP.	RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,000,000 \$9,500,000 \$50,000	\$1,699,777	{ £1 15/- div. and £1 bonus @ ex. 2/30/16 } = \$26.87 for 2nd half-year 1905	5 %	{ \$855 London £89 \$40 buyers
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£5	\$200,000	\$41,768	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1905	...	\$350 sales
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,600,000 \$147,895 \$500,000 \$169,215 \$202,455 \$95,955	\$211,540	\$20 for 1904	6 %	\$350 sales
China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited	24,000	\$83.33	\$25	\$1,000,000 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 50,000	Nil.	\$4 1/2 for year ended 30.1.1905	5 %	\$96 1/2
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	Tls. 100,000 Tls. 50,000	Tls. 302,053	Final of 7/6 making 15/- for 1904	5 1/2 %	Tls. 92 1/2 sales
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$100	\$2,000,000 \$1,400,000 \$311,453 \$1,043,930 \$1,152,364 \$750,000 \$5,800	\$2,339,112	\$4 1/2 for 1904	5 %	800 sellers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	\$100	\$60	\$1,000,000 \$5,800 \$1,000,000	\$485,284	\$12 and \$3 special dividend for 1903	7 1/2 %	\$180
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$1,000,000 \$229,488 \$2,616	\$344,618	\$6 for 1904	7 1/2 %	\$84 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,221,928	\$422,618	\$25 for 1904	12 1/2 %	\$300
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$6,000 \$261,638 \$88,941 \$250,000 \$600,000 \$154,331 \$120,000	\$6,563	\$1 1/2 for 1905	8 %	\$18 1/2 ex div.
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$250,000 \$600,000 \$154,331 \$120,000	Nil.	\$3 1/2 for year ended 30.6.1905	8 1/2 %	\$40 buyers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$241,150 £3,900 Tls. 23,156 Tls. 23,156	121,080	\$1 for second half-year 1905	8 1/2 %	\$24 1/2 sales
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited	60,000	£10	£10	£3,900 Tls. 23,156 Tls. 23,156	£4,435	12/- @ 1/100 = \$6.20.51 for 1904	6 1/2 %	\$94
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 20,000 £400,000 £4,144 \$65,000 \$24,257 \$400,000 \$21,075 \$130,153 Tls. 98,000 Tls. 359,479 Tls. 48,000 Tls. 81,200	Tls. 23,156	{ Final Tls. 3 making Tls. 5 for 1905	8 1/2 %	Tls. 57 ex div.
Do. (Preference)	100,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 20,000 £400,000 £4,144 \$65,000 \$24,257 \$400,000 \$21,075 \$130,153 Tls. 98,000 Tls. 359,479 Tls. 48,000 Tls. 81,200	£107,815	{ Final Tls. 12 making Tls. 3 1/2 for 1905	7 1/2 %	Tls. 48 ex div.
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	£1	£1	£4,144 \$65,000 \$24,257 \$400,000 \$21,075 \$130,153 Tls. 98,000 Tls. 359,479 Tls. 48,000 Tls. 81,200	£107,815	{ \$1.80 \$0.90 } for year ending 30.4.1905	4 1/2 %	\$32
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$24,257 \$400,000 \$21,075 \$130,153 Tls. 98,000 Tls. 359,479 Tls. 48,000 Tls. 81,200	\$929	{ \$0.90 } for year ending 30.4.1905	4 1/2 %	\$23
Straits Steamship Company, Limited	5,000	\$100	\$100	\$21,075 \$130,153 Tls. 98,000 Tls. 359,479 Tls. 48,000 Tls. 81,200	\$21,231	\$10 for 1904	6 1/2 %	\$150
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	T.Tls. 50	T.Tls. 50	Tls. 359,479 Tls. 48,000 Tls. 81,200	Tls. 13,913	Final of Tls. 2 making Tls. 4 for 1905	11 %	Tls. 36
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	70,000	\$100	\$100	\$450,000 \$150,000 Tls. 100,000	\$42,812	Interim of \$10 for 1905	10 %	\$208 sellers
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	none	\$85,087	\$3 for 1897	...	\$35 sellers
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 3,723	Tls. 2 1/2 for year ending 30.9.04	...	Tls. 70 sales
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	£80,000 £26,011 none	£13,355	Final of 1/- (No. 5)	...	Tls. 10.10 buyers
Central Consolidated Mining Company, Limited	500,000	G. \$10	G. \$10	none	G. \$9,050	Final of 50 cents making G. \$1 for 1905 ..	...	G. \$16
Sub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	£1	£1	£8,745	Dr. £8,745	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents	...	\$3
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Farnham, (S. C.) Boyd & Co., Limited	55,200	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 34,924	Interim of Tls. 4 for year 1905/6	10 %	Tls. 120 sales
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$70,000	\$8,915	\$2 on old and \$1 on new for 1905	9 1/2 %	\$21 ex div.
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown, Co., Ltd.	40,000	\$50	\$50	\$5,000,000 \$6,160 120,000	\$20,040	Final of \$3 1/2 making \$6 for 1905	6 %	\$101 ex div.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$69,500 \$88,000 Tls. 48,210 Tls. 59,880	\$362,231	\$6 for second half-year 1905	8 %	\$153
New Amoy Dock Company, Limited	10,000	\$60	\$60	Tls. 48,210 Tls. 59,880	\$2,221	\$1 for 1905	6 %	\$17 buyers
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company	32,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 17,500	Tls. 10,711	Interim of Tls. 6 for 1905	4 1/2 %	Tls. 22 1/2 buyers
Yangtze Wharf and Godown Company, Limited	2,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 17,500	Tls. 2,762	Tls. 18 for 1904	8 1/2 %	Tls. 215 buyers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDING.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	none	First year	...	Tls. 100
Anglo House Land Company, Limited (Shanghai)	20,000	\$25	\$25	\$14,516 Tls. 34,000 Tls. 8,000	\$9,028	\$2 1/2 for year ended 30.6.1905	8 1/2 %	\$30 sales
Anglo House Land Company, Limited (Tientsin)	7,000	T.Tls. 50	T.Tls. 50	Tls. 8,000	Tls. 806	Interim of Tls. 5 for year 1905/6	8 %	Tls. 130 buyers
Do. (Founders)	113	\$15	\$15	none	\$4,719	\$2.40 for 1905	15 1/2 %	\$15 1/2 ex div.
Do. (New Issue)	74,000	\$15	\$15	none	none	None	...	\$100
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$648,975 \$24,071 \$250,000 Tls. 24,986	1619	\$5 for second half-year 1905	7 1/2 %	\$132 sellers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$100	\$100	\$250,000 Tls. 24,986	167,839	Final of \$3 1/2 making \$7 for 1905	6 %	\$114
Hotel des Colonies Company, Limited (Shanghai)	9,000	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	Tls. 24,986	Tls. 7,302	Interim of Tls. 1	14 1/2 %	Tls. 17 1/2 sales
Hotel Metropole Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	\$24,986	\$4,697	Final of \$6 making \$10	10 %	\$100
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$28,386 \$50,000	\$5,070	80 cents for 1905	7 %	\$11 1/2
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	none	\$574	\$2 1/2 for 1905	7 %	\$35 sellers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	12,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 99,593 Tls. 170,000	Tls. 52,194	Final of Tls. 3 making Tls. 6 for 1905	5 1/2 %	Tls. 116 buyers
Tientsin Hotel des Colonies, Limited	1,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	Tls. 474	Final of Tls. 2 1/2 making Tls. 5 for 1905	12 1/2 %	Tls. 42 1/2
Tientsin Land Investment Company, Limited	7,226	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 71,588	Tls. 381	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 8 for 1905	7 1/2 %	Tls. 110 buyers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	none	\$772	Final of \$1.90 making \$3.65 for 1905	7 %	\$53
COTTON MILLS.								
Fwo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 45,939	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 8 for year ended 31.10.1905	12 %	Tls. 67 buyers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$30,000	\$23,264	\$1 for the year ending 31.7.05	6 %	\$16 1/2 buyers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 102,000	Tls. 18,718	3 % a/c 1898	12 1/2 %	Tls. 60 1/2 sales
Laou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 30,760	Tls. 8 for 1905	10 %	Tls. 64 buyers
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 18.4.6	Tls. 35,986	Tls. 25 for 1905	10 %	Tls. 250 buyers
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Anglo-German Brewery Company, Limited	4,000	\$100	\$100	none	\$1,056	\$7 for 1905	7 1/2 %	\$95
Sell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,624	12/6	12/6	£314	£770	1/3 per share for 1904	9 %	\$24 buyers
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	\$10	\$8,000	\$1,182	\$3 for 1904	8 1/2 %	\$36
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	none	Nil.	\$1 for 1904	10 %	\$10 sellers
China Flour Mill Co., Limited	4,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 50,000	Tls. 289	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 10 for 1905 ..	12 %	Tls. 85 ex div.
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$3,739	None	9 %	\$10
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$8,000	\$1,481	80 cents for 1905	9 %	\$9 sales
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$25,000 \$40,000 \$50,000	\$2,864	\$1.20 for year ending 31.7.1905	7 1/2 %	\$16
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$50,000 \$180,000	\$52,291	\$2 dividend and 50 cents bonus for 1905 ..	8 1/2 %	\$30 buyers
Hall & Holtz, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	\$180,000	\$7,551	Final of \$1 1/2 making \$2 1/2 for year 29.2.05 ..	10 %	\$25
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	30,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$2,151	{ \$1.00 50 cents } for year ending 30.4.1905	6 %	\$16 1/2
Hongkong High-Level Tramways Company, Ltd.	30,000	\$10	\$10	\$50,000	\$2,796	\$15 for year ending 30.11.1904	7 %	\$315 buyers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	1,350	\$100	\$100	\$82,000	\$3,776	Final of \$15 making \$19 for 1905	8 %	\$235 buyers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$61,000	\$5,813	\$9 for 1905	6 1/2 %	\$143 ex div.
Hongkong Steam Waterboat Company, Limited	15,000	\$50	\$50	\$2,500	\$88	Final of 50 cents making \$1 for the year ..	10 %	\$10 sellers
Lane, Crawford & Co., Limited (Shanghai)	2,500	\$100	\$100	none	\$21,582	Interim of \$5 for 1905	9 1/2 %	\$145 buyers
Maatschappij tot Mijn-, Bosch- en Landbouw- exploitatie in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	Tls. 528,210 Tls. 19,465	Tls. 35,849	first interim of Tls. 7 1/2 paid 15.3.06 account } 1906	10 %	Tls. 227 1/2 ex div.
Mondon, (E. L.) Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	Dr. Tls. 117,638	\$1 for 1902	...	Tls. 25
Philippine Company, Limited	67,500	\$10	\$10	none	Dr. P. 34,324	None	...	\$50
Shanghai & Hongkong Dyeing and Cleaning Co., Ltd.	1,200	\$50	\$50	none	Dr. £16,455	{ \$1 final & Tls. 1 1/2 bonus making } Tls. 8 1/2 for 1905	6 1/2 %	Tls. 125
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	16,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 165,000	Tls. 11,017	Tls. 6 for 1904	9 %	Tls. 67 1/2
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Company, Limited	5,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 45,000 Tls. 27,000 Tls. 8,000	Tls. 9,751	Final of Tls. 8 making Tls. 14 for 1905 ..	9 %	Tls. 152
Shanghai Pulp and Paper Company, Limited	4,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 24,820 Tls. 25,000	Tls. 1,452	Final of Tls. 3 making Tls. 5 for 1905	9 %	Tls. 50 ex div.
Shanghai Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 170,000	Dr. Tls. 17,220	{ Final dividend of 37/6, making 52/6 per } share for 1905	...	Tls. 51000 new
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	7,200	£20	£20	Tls. 170,000	Dr. Tls. 17,220	None	...	Tls. 170 buyers
South China Morning Post, Limited	7,200	\$25	\$25	none	\$5,068	None	...	\$20
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	none	\$1,134	50 cents for year ended 31.5.05	8 1/2 %	\$6
Straits Ice Company, Limited	2,000	\$100	\$100	\$25,000	\$700	\$5 for 1905	7 1/2 %	\$160 buyers
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	T.Tls. 100	T.Tls. 100	Tls. 15,295 Tls. 4,000	Tls. 1,012	Final of Tls. 4 1/2 making Tls. 8 1/2 for 1904/5 ..	7 1/2 %	Tls. 110
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,900	\$10	\$10	\$22,000	\$551	{ 80 cents } for year ended 31.5.1905	9 %	\$9
Do. (Founders)	100	\$10	\$10	\$300,000 \$25,000	\$6,096	{ \$19.80 } for year ended 31.5.1905	11 1/2 %	\$180
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$300,000 \$25,000	\$6,096	Interim of 50 cents for 1905	7 1/2 %	\$13
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	\$4,100	\$676	Final of 70 cts, making 1.35 per year 1904/05 ..	10 1/2 %	\$11 buyers